# BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

VOLUME XIII. NO. 83.

MANHATTAN HOUSE.

NO. 68 DUANE-STREET, NEW YORK.

JAMES RYAN, from the Howard House, Boston, relike specifully informs the public, that he has taken the large
building in Duane street, 6 doors from Broadway, known as
Rutger's College, for the purpose of a Hotel and RestauRANT. The interior of the building has been entirely taken
out, and refitted expressly to suit the business of the present
occupant. Mr Ryan will keep the Manhattan Bouse for the accommo-

Mr Ryan will keep the Manhattan Mouse for the accommodation of Clubs and Parties. The best wines and Liquors will be furnished from his cellar, having been carefully selected from the best stocks in Boston, a large portion of them being of the celebrated stocks long in the cellar of Mr Gallagher, late of the Exchange Coffee House. Rooms will be furnished for References and Courts Martial. Transient and permanent boarders will be accommodated in the best style known in the country; and elegant anartments will be let, with in the country; and elegant apartments will be let, with or without board.

The Table d'Hote will be supplied with every delicacy of The Table d'Hete will be supplied with every deficacy of the various seasons. Breakfasts, Dinners and Suppers, of every description, will be served at short notice, and various Soups will be ready every day from eleven to three. Mr Ry-no is confident that in this department, his own experience, will added to the skill of the persons employed as cuisiniers, will enable him to please the most fastidious epicures, both in respectite quality and style.

Those friends who have known the character of Mr Ryan's House friends who have known the character of Mr Ryan's House in Boston, he is assured, will find his accommodations better, his means more ample, and his dil gence quite as untiring; and from such strangers in this city, as love excellence in the various departments of his profession, he would beg the favor of an early call, with the full hope of giving sat-

17 House was opened on the 15th June, 1837. epif je17

MARLBORO' HOTEL.

The subscriber would respectfully give notice that he has taken the MARLBORO' HOTEL, and is now ready to see his friends. The house has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, and neatly painted and papered. The furniture and kedding are new, and the accommodations in every respect are believed to be equal to any other Hotel in the city. No pains will be spared to furnish the table with every variety the market affords. Efforts will be made to furnish the table with the products of free labor, and provision will also be made for those who prefer vegetable diet. Religious worship will be regularly maintained every day, and as far as possible to prevent, so company be received or bills will be settled on the Sabbath. No smoking allowed. The Hotel will be kept entirely on the Temperance principles, and while not a particle of intoxicating liquor will be sold or used, it will be a quiet home for gentlemen travelling with their funiles, as well as for others. There are several suits of rooms for the accommodation of small families as permanent board ers Application for permanent board will be received at the Hotel every day.

N. ROGERS. MARLBORO' HOTEL.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
No. 4 Washington street, Nantucket, Mass.
A. BULLARD, has taken the above establishment, with the intendion of keeping a first rate House of Entertainment, for the accommodation of strangers and others, who visit the Island. From the experience he has had in this line of business he flatters himse f that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may honor him with their patronage—a portion of which he respectfully solicits. He will accommodate steady Boarders, on the most reasonable terms.

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WORCESTER HOUSE.

The subscriber has taken the Worcester House, situated on Main street, directly opposite to the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad.

The establishment contains a great number of public and private parlors, and a reading room—is turnished throughout in clegant style, and provided with every accommodation for travellers, families and parties. travellers, families and parties.

Meals will be furnished for passengers arriving or departing by the Cars or Stages.

All Stages which leave Worcester, call at the House for passengers
The prices have been greatly reduced, and are now put

at the most moderate rate.

N. B.—Stabling and keeping for horses will be furnished.

LYSANDER C. CLARK,

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FOR SALE.

An estate on Thorndike street, East Cambridge, containing 2500 feet of land, on which stands a good dwelling house, with a parlor, kitchen and bed room on the lower door, and five good chambers, a stone cellar, good well of water—also, in the rear, a two story shop, which can with a small expense, be converted into a dwelling house -terms easy. Inquire of ALPHEUS GRANT, at the Post Office, Bos top, or the subsciber on the premises.

ton, or the subscriber on the premises.
East Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1837. tf into tillage, howing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good Dwelling House, Barn, Cider Mill and House, Sheds, &c. Distance from Boston 16 miles—from Lewell 7 miles. Terms easy. Apply to LEVI BA ON, 5 Fulton street, SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM MANN.

No 19 and 29 Grantic Stores, Commercial wharf, recently occupied by the subscribers. Apply to JOHN BROWN & CO No 11 Lewis' whf. tf mh7

At the South part of the city, a part of a house in com-plete repair, consisting of a parlor, kitchen four cham-bers, wood house, &c-rent low. Also, at the North End, a part of a house, consisting of a parlor and two chambers, with privilege in kitchen, Apply to WM. P JARVIS, No 56 Plea-

lw HOUSE FOR SALE IN CHARLESTOWN.

A good dwelling house, No 22 Bow st, with excellent accommodations, being three stories high, and centaining about 12 rooms—would be sold at a sac ince with imma-

ediate possssion, if applied for very soon. The chambers over store No 12 Water street, suitable The chambers over store No 12 Water street, so for the Dry Goods business. Apply at the Store.

A three story dwelling House in rear of 55 Temple street—rent \$300, and taxes. Inquire of SUMNER my25

Two 2 story new wooden Houses, containing eight rooms each, pleasantly situated near Taft's Hotel, in Chelsea. Terms reasonable, apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 ivid

A brick house in Friend street Court. JOHN I. SPEAR, 2w

FOR SALE.
Two wooden hou es on Canton street. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street. aug22 FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A convenient dwelling for two small families in Vil-lage place, containing mine rooms. For terms apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5 Exchange street: tf aug29

FOR SALE.

In Roxbury on Collage street, a 2 story Dwelling House,
with an L pleasantly situated, with good welland cistern,
water—the lot 47 by 97 feet, is in the vicinity of several churches and schools, and is pleasantly located. Apply to SUMNER CROSBY, 5, Exchange st. tf my 25

HOUSE WANTED. A small modern built cottage containing six or nine rooms within 4 miles of the city—rent from \$125 to \$175 per year. Apply to U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle

Three tenements in the vicinity of the National Thea-tre, rents \$150 and taxes, each. JOHN I. SPEAR,

A new three story brick house in Marion street, with every convenience for a genteel family, possession given immediately. JOHN I. SPEAR, 7 Exchange street.

STORE IN KILBY STREET. To let, and possession given immediately, one of the best stores in Kilby street, for the Dry Goods business. The rent will be low, and the tenant can have an introduc tion to some good customers. Apply at 64 Kilby street.

UMBER AFLOAT-7000 feet 3 inch Deals-23,000

A large discount to dealers. for sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21 Commerce

ASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—Prepo sals will be received at the Massachusetts State Prison, until the 21st day of September next, for one year's supply of Rations for the Convicts, to commence on the 1st of November next, to consist of the following articles, viz:—1 lb No. 1 Beef, or 12 oz No. 1 Pork, (Pork will be required but one day each week.) 10 oz Indian Meal, 10 of Rye Meal, and 1 gill of Molasses, for each Convict; and for every hundred rations, 24 bushels Potatoes, 2 quarts Vinegar, 4 quarts salt, 2 oz black Pepper, 2 quarts of Rye or Barley. Also, for 2 oz No. 1 Beef extra.per ration, if required by the Warden.

It is to be understood that the law authorizes the Warden to order fresh or salt Fish, one day in the week—the quantity for each ration to to exceed the value of a ration of Beef.

Proposals will also be received and opened on the day abovementioned, for furnishing Naylor & S. nderson's Cast Steel; and Winter and Summer strained Oil. Also, for Transportation and Truckage of Stone to Beston, and in Charlestown, for one year, commencing 1st of November next.

All the articles above mentioned must be of a quality satisfactory to the Warden, or of any other officer whom the Warden may appoint for the purpose of inspection. The proposals must be sealed, and marked on the envelope "Scaled Tender," and sent in, on or before the 21st day of September next.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr. Warden

CHARLES LINCOLN, JR. Warden Massachusetts State Prison, 3awis3awost821

Poston, April 6, 1837, No 17 Canalst.—Mrs S. W. Gill, cured of Cancer in the Breast, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Liniment.

and Liniment.

Boston, March 6, 1837, Essex Court.—Almira W. Strout, cured of Dyspepsia in ten days by using the Jelly of Pome granate and the Restorative, after several Physicians attended her for four months without giving her any relief

Boston, March 3, 1837, No 164 Purchase st.—Mrs E. Brown, very much debilitated confined for six week s to her chamber and under an eminent physician's care, cured in five days by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Drops.

Boston, March 17, 1837, No 37½ Prince st.—John S Beden, cured of an obstinate, very obstinate Cough, by using the Jelly

cured of an obstinate, very obstinate Cough, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Iceland Jelly, after other medicines had

Boston, March 11, 1837, No 272 Hanover st.—Mrs N. Not-tage, cured of a Cough and hoarseness by using the Pulmonary Jelly and Drops.

Boston, April 3, 1837, No 6<sup>c</sup> Eliotst.—Thos. Babb's Carpen-ter, two children, cured of costinate Coughs by using the Pul-

monary Jelly.

Boston, Feb. 28, 1887, Thacher's Court.—Jonathan Goldsmith, cured of an obstinate Cough by using the Pulmonary

Boston, April 6, 1837, No 52 India waarf.—Samuel Roberts cured of a lameness on the right arm and leg, by using the Prussian Linement and Peruvian Pills

Boston, April 6, 1837, No 137 Broad st.—Wat. Morey cured of the Rheumatism by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Prussian Linement.

Prussian Li-iment.

Bo-ton, March 4, 1837, Blackstone st., opposite the City Scales—tohn Fremming, Marble manufacturer, cured of the Rheumatism by using the Peruvan Linement and Drops.

Boston, March 28, 1837, Eastern Stage House, Ann st.—Wm D. Cooke cured of a humor in the face, generally called the Tetters, of considerable long standing, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Ointment.

Boston, April 11, 1837, Hancock's Row, No 3.—John Porter cured of a humor in the face, generally called the Tetters, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Ointmoot
Brain ree, Mass. Feb. 15, 1837—Caroline W. Newcomb cured of a scrofulous disease, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate and Ointmoot

Abington, March 2, 1837.—Jonathan Arnold's two children cured of obstinate Coughs, by using the Jelly of Pomegranate

Cambridgeport, March 5, 1837.—George N. Noyes cured of a lame knee, by using the Prussian Liniment and Peruvian Pills.

Boston, April 10, 1837.—Mr M. Reed, of Hubbardstown, cured of an obstinate Cough by using the Pulmonary Jelly and Peruvian Pills.

There are in the city of Boston, and in its vicinity hundreds of persons who have received benefit of my medicines in 1837, which can be produced if wanted.

Office No 59 Union street Boston, nearly opposite the Baptist Church.

East Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1837. If L. B. WATTS.

FARM FOR SALE.

In Billerica on the road from the meeting house to Lexington, containing one hundred and seventy acres, (well fenced with stone walls,) upon which are from three to five hundred fruit trees of various descriptions—and is divided into tillage, knowing, pasture and wood lands. There is a good Dwelling House Barn, Cider Mill and House, Sheds, &c.

Please call and examine.

NDIA RUBBER OVER SHOES, in the rough. Just received and for sale at reduced prices, by THOS. C. WALES, No 15, Central st. M&T2m aug 16

Roxbury, August 28, 1837

OTICE.-The subscribers having taken lhe Factory, Too's and Machinery of the Eagle India Rubber Com-pany, in the Easterly part of Woburn, will continue the manutacture of all kinds of India Rubber Goods. Aware of the prejudice existing against goods of this description, caused by impe feet articles with which the market has been flooded for months past, still they feel confident, with the easurance of two years successful operation, in offering to the public goods superior to any before in the market for beauty or du-rability, perfectly water proof, and warranted not to decompose in any climite. Purchasers are invited to call at ALEX-ANDER STRO GPS, Shoe Store, 401 Washington street, and examine for themselves, where orders may be left, or sent to them at the Factory in Wobern.

HAYWARD & HUMPHREY. Woburn, August 19, 1837. 28W4w\*

CARD...MR L. DE MARIOTTE, from Italy, offers himself to the public as teacher of ITALIAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH, in schools or private classes.

Mr Mariotte is permitted to refer to Hon Edward Everett, among his former employers, and to Hon Josiah Quincy, President of Mayard University.

ident of Harvard University.

Inquire at the Bookstore of Jas Munroe & Co., Boston, or at the residence of Mr Dillock, Dana House, Cambridge.

COMMON SEWERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons, interested, that the Mayor and Aldermen, on MONDAY next, 4 o'clock P. M. at their room City Hall, will take into consideration the expediency of repairing and laying the following common sewers, viz: One from or near the notton of Franklin street to Atkinson street; and one through Chestnut street to the Bay-and as essing the expenses thereof upon those whose estates shall be benefitted thereby, according to law. Any person objecting to laying said sewers, or either of them, may then and there be heard.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen. S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

ANTED —A Boy of correct habits and good disposi-tion as an apprenice to the Printi g Business, a few miles from the city. Preference would be given to one who has a knowledge of the business. Apply at this office. s6

HUNTER'S PILLS:—INJECTION POW-DERS!! AND CERATE!!!

WHESE long established preparations have met with a very extensive sale in the bity and State and throughout the

officen years, and administered with univalled success during

The Pills, when used with the Injection Powders and Cerate, (when the latter are required) effect a thorough and rapid SYPHILITIC DISORDER,

from the slightest infection, to the most inflammatory stages, and of every other species of the disease, even after the poison has entered the circulation, and the whole habit has become tainted. The timely administration of these Pills has saved thousands of unhappy sufferers from all those calamities incident to the disorder, when, by neglect, it is suffered to become deeply rooted in the constitution.

The most plain and ample directions, together with a popu-

far treatise, explaining the various symptoms, and the method of treatment, accompany each box of the Pills—by means of Il which, persons of either sex may cure them afe'y, and al the dispatch consistent, with thorough security from the lurking virus in the system. Price-Pills, \$1 a box-Cerate and Injection Powders, 50

Nane genuine unless signed on the outside printed wasper by the sole Proprietor, T KIDDER, immediate successor to the late Dr W. T. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No 99, next door to J Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special amortishment, by the Discontinuous Court and Hanover streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special amortishment, by the Discontinuous Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special amortishment, by the Discontinuous Court and Hanover Streets. cial appointment, by the Dauggists generally in Beston and

SHIRTS.-Gentlemen in want of Ready Made Linen are Venice, for sale at 47 Central wharf.]

No invited to call and see articles of this kind, fluished in a superior style, DAR WIN CHAFFIN'S, 80 Washington street augs

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1837.

fer with steps, the usual distance apart, to equal two inches

The wood work of the tower, the lantern, and iron railing to b painted twice over exclusive of the prim ng, with best white lead—the dome to be painted black with two coats ex-

usive of priming.

The Lighthouse to have a complete electrical conductor

at the r dge, and three inches by seven at the foot, with cellar

the second to be ten by three inches square, to be laid not ex-

with a spout leading through the wall.

Also an out house or privy at a convenient distance from the dwelling, of stone or brick, five feet by four in the clear, with a well at least eight feet deep, walled up with stone or brick—the roof to be well shingled.

Also a Well to be sunk of such depth as to precure good

water, at a convenient distance from the house, to be stoned or bricked up, and furnished with a pump, or with a curb, windless and an iron chain, and a strong iron hooped bucket. All the wood work of the Dwelling house Kitchen and out house to be called with two costs.

lamps, double tin oil butts, sufficient to hold five hundred gal-

carrier, one oil feeder, six wick formers, one hand lantern and

EN DOLLARS REWARD .- The Market House

Whoever will give such information as will lead to the con

RANKLIN AND LAFAYETTE BILLS AT

d and the thanks of the JOSEPH N. BATEs.

viction of the thief r thieves and the recovery of the c

ant of Lighthouses for the District of Champlain.

Plattsburgh, August 12th, 1837. aug 19 STu&ThtS25

shall be entitled to the above reward a

ector of Champiain.

with a spout leading through the wall.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

District of Champlain,

Plattsburgh, August 10, 1837.

Aday of September next for building a Light House,

Dwelling House, &c. on Spit Reck Point, Lake Champlain, of
the following materials, dimensions and description:— ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A STEAMBOAT BEAUTY. BY P. POPULARITY POPGUN, ESQ. That little hour, that little hour,

We sailed upon the Delaware, I never thought would leave me quite In such despair, in such despair, Frame all my dreams, till morning light, Of flashing eyes, and auburn bair,—

You might have said, you might have said, When I was getting so enraged Upon the promenading deck, You were engaged, you were engaged-And saved my brain this fearful wreck, And kept the furious lion caged,-

Ah, what a fool, ah, what a fool, Was I to pay your dinner fees, And call for ducks and chickens toe, And pork and peas, and pork and peas, For which you never once said "boo," When I was wooing on my knees,-

But here I am, but here I am, Take me blind fate, but use me well, And when my weary life is done, This warning tell, this warning tell, To all who sail beneath the sun, Beware! ye youths, of Isabel,-

Dwelling House, &c. on Split Rock Point, Lake Champlain, of the following materials, dimensions and description:

The Lighthouse to be built of stone or hard brick, the form round. The foundation to be sunk three feet or as much deeper as may be necessary to make the fabric secure, to be built up solid and laid in best time mortar. The tower to be thirty feet high from the surface of the ground—the diameter of the base to be eighteen teet, and that of the top mins feet, the thickness of the walls at the base to be three feet, and to be uniformly graduated to twenty inches at the top. The top to be arched, on which is to be laid a deck of soap stone, eleven feet diameter and four inches thick—the pieces forming it to be clamped together with iron clamps set in lead, and the joints filled in with lead. On one side of the deck to be a scuttle door to enter the lantern two feet square, the frame of which to extend down the whole thickness of the arch, to be of cast iron, and the door an iron frame covered with copper, at least thirty ounces to the square foot—with an iron handle on the upper, and a bolt on the lower side, and good wrought iron hinges.

The walls both inside and out to be well pointed with strong mortar, and white washed twice over at least.

There are to be three windows in the tower of twelve lights each, of eight by ten glass, in strong frames, and a door six feet by three, made of double inch boards, cross nailed, with substantial wrought iron hinges, and a good lock and latch. The door posts to be of dressed stone, at least ten inches square, the cap and stool or sill, to be of the same thickness of granins, dressed on the outside, to extend in width the whole thickness of the wall, and to which the door posts are to be permanently secured with dowels at the top and bottom. The ground floor to be well paved with brick or stone. A sufficient number of circular dressed stone stairs, not to exceed eight inches rise, to lead from the ground floor to within seven feet of the soap stone deck, one end The English act with their new Queen as children do with toys-the following is the most ridiculous exhibition of their folly that we have seen, and we copy it as an amusing specimen of absurdity.

And husband !

From the London Court Journal. THE ROYAL FOOT.

of the states, the usual distance apart, to equal two inches square.

On the top of the Tower to be a wrought iron frame Lantern of the octagon form, the parts of which to be one and a half inches square, to extend down into the stone or brick work five feet, and well secured with anchors. The height and diameter of the lantern to be sufficient to admit an iron sach in each octagon, to contain eighteen squares. If by 9-fifteen of which to be glazed with the best double glass from the Boston manufactory—the other three square or lower ter to be of sheet copper of thirty outers to the square foot. The rabbits of the sashes to be three quarters of an inch deep, with holes drilled in the top and bottom of each square to admit iron or copper pins to secure the panes of glass. In one of the octagons to be an iron frame door four teet high, covered with copper of thirty ounces to the square toot, to open on the out side, and to shet tight in the rabbits, with strong iron turned buttons to confine it closed. The dome to be formed of sixteen iron rafters or rits, concentrating in an iron hoop or neck, four inches wide and nine inches diameter, covered with copper of thirty ounces to the square foot, each sheet to embrace three of the ribs and to be riverted there o, and to extend down and rive et to the piece that forms the base of the dome, which is to be three inches wide. On the dome to be a traversing ventilator two and a half feet long and fifteen inches diameter, to which is to be secured a copper vane three feet long and twenty inches wide. The seams where the sheets of copper join in covering the dome to be substantially brazed—around the lantern to be an iron railing, the posts of which to be one and a quarter inch square, to be inserted in the strine deck at least three inches set in lead, and within six inches of its outer edge, every one of which to be continued with a sweep to join and be secured to the piece that forms the top of the sash—the upper rail to be three feet four inches from the deck, and two a Who that was fortunate enough to secure a reward for their loyalty, in a glimpse of the Illustrious Occupant of the State carriage as it rolled onward, the brightest fe .ture of the procession, through the Park to the House of Peers, on the day of the dissolution of Parliament-who that obtained a moment's glimpse of the Queen as she rode to Westminster on that memorable eccasion, but must have been fercibly reminded of the brightest vision of childhood, when the "coach" of the immortal Cinderella carried its favored mistress to the ball which is never to break up, 'while memory holds a seat in this distracted' nursery tor grown-up children? Yes, there sat the Sovereign Lady, like Cinderlela in her coach. The resemblance must have occurred to thousands of minds at the same moment, and imagination treasured the likeness as the visible reali zation of its childish fancy. There sat she, enclosed on all sides by glass and gold; and the prayer of every heart was, that the splendour, loveliness, and grace of that pageant might never fade or suffer magical transformation. But the glass slipper! Was that there! It was impossible to see; but it is whispered that there was a foot in that carriage worthy even of the fairy stipper itself. A little foot "goes a great way" in our estimate of beauty. We may throw ourselves at a lady's feet for many reasons; but one of the mo-t cogent is, that the feet are small. beauty could trample upon us who could not boast of being little-footed; and being so, our admiration of that essential in the catalogue of charms, seldom fails to lead to our made of copper, three quarters of an inch diameter, with an approved electrical point—to be substantially secured with proper eye bolts and stays to the base, tower and dome—to extend in height at least four feet above the top of the ventilator or vane, and in depth at least four feet into the earth, forming an obtuse angle from the perpendicular of the foundation of the Leghthouse. being raised up instead of trampled on. Who could help following the favorite lady celebrated by the poet, when

Her feet beneath the petticoat

forming an obtuse angle from the perpendicular of the foundation of the Lighthouse.

The twelling House to be of stone or hard brick, thirty-four feet by twenty from out to out; one story of eight feet in the clear, divided into two rooms with an entry between; the stairs to lead to the chambers and to the cellar, to be in the entry. A chimney with a fire place in each room, with from or stone backs and sides. A cellar under the whole of the house with sufficient walls of stone, to support the walls of the house, which are to be twenty inches thick, the whole hid up in strong lime mortar and to be well pointed. The roof to be ectangular, the boards of which to be jointed and halved, the roof joists not to be less than three inches by five at the rofe, and the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points not to be less than three inches by five at the roof points of the found capable of squeezing, or rathetic mice stole in and out.

Who could fail to love Cinderella the more, because no other beauty could be found capable of squeezing, or rathetic mice stole in and out.

Who could fail to love Cinderella the more, because no other beauty could be found capable of squeezing, or rathetic mice stole in and out.

Who could fail to love Cinderella the more, because no other beauty could be found capable of squeezing, or rathetic mice stole in the little mice stole in the other little mice sto her personal graces, possesses a remarkably small and elbeams seven inches by three—the joists to be placed not over two feet apart—the whole to be well secured and covered with first quality shingles. There are to be three windows in each room, of sixteen lights, of eight by ten glass each, and each room, of sixteen lights, of eight by ten glass each, and one of the same dimensions in each chamber. The doers to be four pannelled, with first quality hinges and thumb latch to

When we were reminded of the said Conderella, as we each, a good lock on the outside door, and a bolt and thumb latch to the back passage door. A closet in each room with good lock to it. All the floars to be double and well nailed—the joists of the first floor to be twelve by three inches and of the second to be then by three inches and of witnessed the procession, we little dreamed of any aftercoincidence so carious as this. Cinderella, the princess of all princesses, wore the slipper which "no lady of the Court" could wear besides; and here we have a living impersonation of the small footed immortal, in a Princess Also a Kitchen attached to the dwelling house, fourteen feet destined, we hope, to diffuse delight among older childby twelve in the clear, the walls of stone or brick eight feet high, with double floors, the Joists of the first floor to be twelve by three inches, and of the second ten by three inches square, two windows and one door, besides a Joor to communicate with the dwelling house. A chimney with a fire place, ren; to live as though a good farry had watched over her birth, to realize all that is practical of the pleasure of fairy-land, and to be celebrated for marvels worked by magic-the magic of kindness, gentleness, benevolence, and sizeable oven with an iron door, iron crace, trammel and hooks in the fire place, and on one side of the chimney a sink

#### BOSTON MORNING POST.

For the Boston Morning Post. TEXAS. REV. DR. CHANNING'S LETTER TO HENRY CLAY.

All the wood work of the Dwelling house Kitchen and out house to be painted with two coats of good paint exclusive of priming. The inside walls and centings to be lathed and plastered and finished smooth, and all the wood work to be finished in a plain neat style. Gutters of double tin to lead round I put the question directly to those who have been in the habit of holding is bad repute the emigrants to Texas, the dwelling house and Kitchen with spouls of same material to carry off the rain water. All the lumber used to be of well whether they can give any reason for such impressions, save the general and most shallow one, that Texas is a seasoned yellow heart pine consequently entirely free from bove and below each window frame of the Light House must be a single stone of sufficient dimensions to reach from out to out of the frame, and ext. Ind inwards the whole thickness of the wall. And in building up the wall, if of stone, there must be an entire range of thorough stones every three feet besides that in the intermediate space the stones must occasionally learned of an escape to that country, of some one of the rogues of the United States. What are several of the Western and South-Western members of this feet, besides that in the intermediate space the stones must Confederacy, but new countries? And because the population of those regions are the settlers of a new country, The building to be commenced as early in Spring as the absence of frost will permit, and the whole to be completed in must they be denounced as corrupt, abandoned reprobates? a faithful and workmarlike manner, by the 15th day of June Individuals, who have adopted the fashionable creed of Separate proposals will be receive . for fitting up the said certain quarters that Texan is a synonyme for rascal, Lighthouse, in the same manner that the lighth uses in the United States have been fitted up by Mr Winslow Lewis, in one month after the Lighthouse shall be finished, with elev n have confessed to me that they knew nothing of the subject; that they had imbibed their sentiments from the conpatent lamps, and eleven fourteen inch reflectors, each reflect-or to have six ounces of pore silver, and to furnish two spare tinued criminations of Texas, by their newspapers, and had thus learned to think it " a valley of rascals." We lens of Oil-one lantern cannister and an iron trivet, one stove and funnel, one tin wick box, one tin tube box, one oil take the liberty to say to such men, either doff this servile dependence, or never arrogate to yourself the title of ra-two pair of scissors. The whole to be approved by the Col dependence, or never arrogate to yourself the title of ra-N.B.—No payment will be made until the whole of the above work shall be completed and approved.

D. B. McNEIL, Collector and Superintendto break through the shackles of a blind, stupid prejudice, and adopt the motto-"Audi alteram partem"-hear D. B. McNEIL, Collector and Superintendant of Lighthouses for the District of Champlain.

Separate proposals will be received for building a Lighthouse, Dwelling House, &c. in all respects like the above. to be commenced and completed at the same time, on Cumberland Head, Lake Champlain

D. B. McNEIL, Collector and Superintendant of Lighthouse for the Destrict of Champlain.

Taking acts. Now let us review, as rapidly as may be, the rating acts. Now let us review, as rapidly as may be, the principal measures of the different campaigns, from the period at which Texas threw off the yoke of Mexican opof the subscriber at East Boston, was entered on the high of the 29th alt, and various articles stolen therefrom, among which was a light colored Pilot Cloth Coat, with Horn Suttons. Also, a small quantity of salt Pork and Beef, But. er, and all the change from the drawer.

It soon became evident to Santa Ana, that the Texans could not be bought, by hypocritical promises, to become the slaves of a Dictator. Neither the arrest of their governor, nor threats of invasion and confiscation, could shake their firmness. With a unanimity, worthy of the descendants of freemen, they rejected his centralism; with HOMAS SIMPSON, or WARREN WILD, 14 Exchange st. one voice they swere to defend their constitutional rights.

vigor. The walled town of San Antonio was taken possession of by a considerable force, under the command of Gen Cos. Goliad was likewise taken possession of by Mexican soldiers about the same time. Thus we see, that these two important military posts were in the hands of the enemy, at the earliest period of the revolution. The first conflict on land was characterised by circumstances descrying some comment. The engagement took place near the town of Gonzales. In consequence of the inhaliitants having been exposed to the depredations of the Cumanches, they had applied to the authorities of San Antonio de Bexar, to allow them from the Alamo, a fort in the town, means of defending themselves. The consesequence of this application was, that a brass six pounder was granted them. For some time previous to the breaking out of the revolution, the settlement had become so strong that the gun was useless to them, and laid about the streets unmounted. After the war commenced Col. Ugartechia, commanding at San Antonio, and contemplating an attack upon the Texan colonies, demanded the gun. But Santa Ana, as we have seen, had assumed a most hostile attitude towards them; besides this, the gun, which was originally the property of Spain, became, upon the triumph of the patriot cause, the rightful property of the federal republic. At a deliberate meeting of the people it was, therefore, resolved, that as a matter of right and policy, it should not be surrendered to any officer of the central government. Ugartechia immediately determined upon taking the gun by force; a detachment of his troops, about 200 men, were accordingly marched to Gonzales. They arrived on September 20, 1835, at the western bank of the river Guadoloupe, opposite the town, which is situated on the eastern, and were absolutely prevented from crossing by eighteen men! Meanwhile the colonists, from different parts of the country assembled at Gonzales to assist their countrymen; and it was decided to give the enemy battle at his encampment, seven miles distant, before a reinforcement should arrive. This battle took place at day-break, on the 2d of October. The Texan force consisted of one hundred and sixty men; with these Col. Moore attacked and routed the two hundred Mexicans, killing and wounding about one-sixth of the We have spoken of this engagement somewhat in de-

tail, from its striking resemblance to the opening scene of the Revolutionary Drama 'The Governor of Massachusetts, Gen. Gage, like Col. Ugartechia, had resolved to deprive the Provincials of of all means of self-protection; and " detached Lieut Col Smith and Major Pitcairo, with eight hundred grenadiers to destroy " the mililary stores at Concord. After effecting the object of their expedit on, the British were made to feel, at LEXING-TON, and during the whole of their retreat to Boston, the same reception that awaited the discomfitted Mexicans in the vicinity of Gonzales. The next battle of any moment resulted in the capture of the town and fort of Goliad. It was attacked by a small party of volunteers, led on by the brave and patriotic Milam, who had just effected his escape from prison in Mexico. The volunteers discovered him concealed beneath a bush; though almost exhausted with toil and travel, yet animated by the love of liberty he joined the party, and rendered very efficient aid. The fort was assailed in three different quarters, was easily taken, and the prisoners received and respected as such. Without mentioning occasional engagements and skirmishes between small parties of the combatants, we proceed to the siege of San Antonio, by the concentrated forces of Texas. Goliad was at this time, it will be remembered, possessed by Texas, and she wished to occupy this post likewise. The seige was most rigidly continved for more than a month, and, from a want of provisions, it was expected that Cos must soon surrender without a blow. At this crisis, news arriving of the approach of a Mexican reinforcement, it was resolved that the town should be stormed. The brave son of Kentucky, Milam, led the onset; which was so vehement and unexpected, that the place was taken. The prisoners at this victory amounted to twelve hundred men; including the reinforcement, which, upon its arrival, was obliged to surrender. Here, too, as at Goliad, THE PRISONERS OF WAR WERE RECEIVED AND RESPECTED AS SUCH. Let the reader bear these facts in mind, that a comparison may be instituted between the rigid observance of the rules of civilized warfare, and the unparalleled perfidu of Mexico, about to be developed. The captive Mexicans were treated with all leniency, and Cos was allowed to depart upon his deliberate parole of honor, that he would not serve again against Texas, during the war, un-

During the first part of the second campaign the Texans met with some reverses. We will proceed to state them, and likewise the treatment of Mexico to her generous ew country, and that from newspaper report they have victors of the preceding campaign. Knowing the importance of San Antonio and Goliad as military posts, one of the principal objects of Santa Ana, was the re-possession of them; by these two posts, and that of Nacogdoches, was the military possession of Texas maintained while a province under the Spanish dominion. By very extraordinary efforts, Santa Ana succeeded in raising an army of 5000 men; with an advanced division, comprising about one-fifth of the army, he appeared before the walls of San Antonio de Bexar. To cope with this force, there were only 150 men within the Alamo, a fort of the town, commanded by the immortal Travis. In taking possession of the town, Santa Ana demanded a surrender of the Alamo; Travis refusing, an attack was commenced, and returned ed by the garrison with great effect. A party of seventy men at this time, under the command of Col Johnson, while reconnoitering to the westward of San Patricio. was surrounded by a large body of Mexican troops. The Texans refused to surrender at discretion, but from the odds against them, concluded to yield as prisoners of war. "This was acceded to by the Mexican officer; but no sooner had the party marched out, and stacked their arms, THAN THE MEAN, COWARDLY, BLOOD-THIRSTY MEXICANS, COMMENCED A GENERAL FIRE UPON THE DETENCELESS PRISONERS! An attempt was made to escape by flight; three only effected it, a nong whom was Col Johnson; the others were shot down, AND BASELY MURDERED."

The assault on the fort was unremitted for several days, the enemy receiving constant reinforcements, till their force was 4500 strong. Cos who had been released upon his parole, being one of the officers ! By a vehement assault from the entire Mexican force, the fort was finally taken, after a bombardment of eleven days; during the first five days, more than two hundred shells The new despot commenced the war in earnest and with had been thrown in. But so bravely fought the little

Spartan band, that only seven were found alive. Of these Mrs Dickinson, and a wounded negro servant were spared. The other five, without the least posssible necessity to justify it, they deliberately shot down. Was it a punishishment for resistance ? At the capture of this very fort, by the Texans in the previous campaign, were the Mexican prisoners thus punished for resisting? Was not Cos released, and all under his command humanely treated? Of Mexican blood was a single drop shed from the moment they laid down their arms? The human mind cannot conceive of a deed more execrable than the ferocious massacre of Johnson's men, only a week previous, by these DEMI DEVILS. That this fiendish prosecution of the war was predetermined by Santa Ana is very plain, not only from the invariable butchery of all prisoners, but that he did actually substitute "a blood-red

him it is a war of extermination. A. C. EATON. TO BE CONTINUED.

Aug, for the old constitutional tri-colored one." With

#### BOSTON MORNING POST.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1837.

Unparalleled Speed!-The Lion Locomotive Engine brought the President's Message from Worcester, yesterday, forty-four miles by the Railroad, in one hour and seventeen minutes! The Engineer of the Lor is Mr STEARNS, one of the most capable and deserving m n in his vocation in the country. We are in no small degree indebted to his intrepid skill for our success in receiving the message an hour in advance of the Express run by the Banks, Insurance Offices, Atlas, &c. &c.

We received yesterday by Express in ten bours from New York, the Message of the President delivered to Congress on Tuesday. We feel highly gratified at its contents-the President's views are just what we expected they would be upon the subject of the Currency and the Deposite Law, and such as have been advanced and steadily maintained by the Post-the democracy of the country will sustain the National Executive in the stand he has

No Speaker was chosen on Monday, and we have, as yet, received no account of the election of one.

Mr Mercer offered a resolution that sufficient evidence had not been presented to the House to satisfy it that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne were entitled to their

Mr Ghalson opposed this resolution with great vehemence; and after some remarks from Messrs. Mercer and Bynum, the latter moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was carried by a vote of 131 to 5.

Mr Khett, of South Carolina, then moved that Mr Williams, of N. C. (the father of the House) be requested to take the chair, and preside until a speaker should be elected. The question was undergoing a debate when

The Senate was organized by the Vice President Johnson, who took the chair at 12 o'clock. No business of

They elected Mr Haight sergeant at arms, in the place of Mr Shackford, deceased; and Mr Edward Wyer to the office of Door keeper, in place of Mr Haight; and after appointing a committee to wait on the President, they ad-

#### MESSAGE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES To the two Houses of Congress at the commencement of the first session of the Twenty-fifth Congress. Fellow-Citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives :

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of his duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become imperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expenses of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted .-The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposite with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensibly necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revulsion through which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discoverv of the truth. It was hardly to be expected that those who disapproved the policy of the Government, in relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling, produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassments in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and difbeen led to recommend them.

three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an instituthat our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to tion here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue exver-action in all the departments of business, an over-ac- pansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. tion, deriving, perhaps, its first impulse from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the comnencement of the year 1834, the banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then the first Bank of the United States was created, they were existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dol- regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one which lars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety- the Federal Government was bound, or could be called five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to upon, to furnish. three hundred and twenty-four millions. Between that after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as atime and the first of January, 1836, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify fifty-one millions; our paper circulation to more than one the constant desire, among some of our citizens, to enlarge hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to the powers of the Government, and extend its control to more than four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this subjects with which it should not interfere. They can vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, never justify the creation of an institution to promote such acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the States and State institutions, and, above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our mer- those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to

The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March and utility. last at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the invest-ment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unprohalf millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless nount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value: the iny cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that the last few years, a large proportion of what are termed should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe-an expenditure which, amounting 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without

In transferring its funds from place to place, the Govto more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fan- the medium of bills drawn by itself, or purchased from other cied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the re- ers; and in these operations it may, in a manner undoubtsources, and the morals of our people.

have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentalments subsequently made, and the actual condition of other remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared his report. that evils similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the systems of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and other ways, during the years 1834, 1835, and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States.

With this redundancy of the paper currency, there a rose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise.

Aid was profusely given to projected improvements, large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credit for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1836-a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing efcts, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

The commercial community of Great Britian were subjected to the greatest difficulties and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments, which in the actual posture of things here, could only be made

sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that clined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been to the establishment of such an institution. On the other substantially the same. Two nations, the most commer- hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree cilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a conof apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other centration of power dangerous to their liberties; and many the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound of them regard it as a violation of the Constitution. This peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of

In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy terminaspirit of speculation; the same partial success; the same that with us there has also occurred an extensive derange- our community too numerous to allow us to

revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained. of the people, point out the objects which call for your

They are-to regulate by law the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursements, of the public moneys; to designate ferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. the funds to be received and paid by the Government; to On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to enable the treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence and the mode of I would not be able to co-operate in the re establishment ttlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of would not accomplish the beneficial purpose promised by Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposit, transfer, and disbursement of the revenue, National and State Banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that events of the last few months have great y augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operations of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again to create a National Bank as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will, twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed; and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be,

tofore frequently occurred, without producing any such change; and the lessons of experience must be forgotten, suggest. Personal security was required for the safe-If we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. and full returns of their conditions were from time to time Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This propensity is as subservient to violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and he advancement of private interests in the one as in the the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected

ferences were prolonged which might otherwise have been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason enterprise by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under neither National nor State banks when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their case. flection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similar at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be ne- been said to possess, under its present charter, enabled it, cessary to a clear understanding of the remedies. I feel it in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or my duty to propose, and the reasons by which I have even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been ren led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than

> Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them .-This accommodation is now, indeed, mong its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate community a more diligent inquiry into the character of extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domeshe spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a tic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of ductive public lands, in the years 1835 and 1836, whilst in trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank, and of bank notes in circulation, and expenditure of immense sums in improvements which in swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. These bills have formed, for the domestic exchanges of the country, serving as the means of usurious profit, and constituting the most unsafe and precarious paper, in circulation. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by

ernment is on the same footing with the private citizen, and may resort to the same legal means. It may do so through edly constitutional and legitimate, facilitate and assist ex-However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore changes of individuals founded on real transactions of trade. The extent to which this may be done, and the ity in producing the present state of things, the develop- best means of effecting it, are entitled to the fullest consideration. This has been bestowed by the Secretary of commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all the Treasury, and his views will be submitted to you in

> But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic foreign exchange. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a neral standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver, but it is not its prevince to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly night it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens .-Such aid has not been deemed necessary in other countries Throughout Europe, the domestic as well as the foreign exchanges are carried on by private houses, often, if not generally, without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereigntics, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States .-There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. tem founded on private interest, enterprise and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly prosper; it would be free from the influence of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect, further than was designed by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private intereste with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity, and influence, are no doubt through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a nation-In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for all bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disincollision of opinions has, doubtless, caused much of the the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade tion of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely difficulties and reverses; and, at length, nearly the same to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever mobetween the results in the two countries has only been, tive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of ment in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and state govern. an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the othments, occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by er hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient and the United States, is substantially the history of the grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of circumstances, to surrender

My own views on the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow citizens; who, with full knowledge of them, conapprize them distinctly, that, in the event of my election, of a national bank. To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re establishment of such a bank, in any form, whilst it popular will; injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency, of our republican

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and, on three different occasions, exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secandly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly clos-The connection thus repeatedly attempted, proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year Events, similar in their origin and character, have here. 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded esother; and those who direct them both, being principally banks performed with fidelity, and without any embarrass-guided by the same views and influenced by the same mo-

ions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury, and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own emberrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they, in common with the other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection be-tween the Government and banks of issue, evils of great magnitude, inherent in its very nature, and against which no precaution can effectually guard.

more a measure of emergency than of sound policy. When we started into existence as a nation, in addition to the ordens of the new Government, we assumed all the large but honorable load of debt which was the price of our libberty; but we hestitated to weigh down the infant indus- the city of Washington only four. try of the country by resorting to adequate taxation for the necessary revenue. The facilities of banks, in return for the p ivileges they acquired, were promptly offered. and perhaps too readily received, by an embarrassed Treasury. During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the conrection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete orga-ization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign powers, all enable us now to select the system most public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A suddes act of the banks entrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury. The citizen whose money was in bank, receives it back, since e suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount, whilst he who kept it in the legal corrency of the country, and in hai own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the sition deemed more likely to correspond with the factformer, is involved in embarrassments it could not have the sum in the hands of each would be still less than the suffered, had it pursued the course of the latter. These amount of most of the bonds now taken from the reembarrassments are, moreover, augmented by those salu- ceivers of public money. Every apprehension, howevtary and just laws which fort id it to use a depreciated cur- er, on the subject, either in respect to the safety of the rency, and, by so doing, take from the Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their actions, may, it appears to me, be effectually removed. transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when application and the use of the money of the people, in the anner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were dangers will this government be always exposed, whilst it the Army and Navy, and might be made entirely safe, takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public by requiring such securities, and exercising such con-

trusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results come necessary under this plan, taking the largest be effectually guarded against in such a system, without in. number suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, themselves, whether State or National, that might with the same estimate, sixty thousand dollars a year. reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only government in the world, that is liable, in the wanagement of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of consistent with the public interest; and it is for Conlocal corporations. Though the object is aid to the Trea- gress, and ultimately for the people, to decide whethsury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of er the benefits to be derived from keeping our fiscal the Government, influences the most subtle, founded on in-1 concerns apart, and severing the connection which terests the most selfish.

deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Gov- sary expenses. If the object to be accomplished is ernment from the commencement of this connection. The deemed important to the future welfare of the counnoney received from the people, instead of being kept till try, I cannot allow myself to believe that the addition it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund, on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks se. an amount as will be necessary to effect it, will be lected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggera. objected to by the people. ted advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; that Department have been successfully conducted whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subject to appeals made the legal currency of the United States, and that it in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest .-The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their fortunate acquisition; the deposites are treated as an increase of capital; loans and circulation are rashly augmented, and, when the public exigencies require those objects. a return, it is attended with eabarrassments not provided for, nor foreseen. Thus, banks that thought themselves most fortunate when the public funds were received, find lic functionaries; such are usually incident to the themselves most embarrassed when the season of payment

Unfortunately, too, the evils of the system are not limited to the banks. It stimulates a general rashness of enterprise, and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce and the currency. This result was strikingly exhibited during the operations of the late deposite system, and especially in the purchases of public lands. The order which a loan, and returned as a deposite, which they were again at liberty to use, it only passed round the circle with diministed speed. This operation could not have been perwere permitted to substitute for it a credit in account.

is the just reward of merit, and an honorable incentive to further acquisition. None oppose it who love their country and understand its welfare. But when it is unduly encouraged-when it is made to inflame the public mind with the temptations of sudden and unsubstantial wealth when it turns industry into paths that lead sooner or later to disappointment and distress-it becomes hable to mitted that the influence and power of the Executive and industry, the ruin to which it leads falls most severely on the great laboring classes, who are thrown suddenly out of employment, and by the failure of magnificent schemes never intended to enrich them, are Jeprived in a moment of their only resource. Abuses of credit and excesses in speculation will happen in despite of the most salutary laws; no government perhaps can altogether pre- of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first invent them; but surely every Government can retrain from contributing the stimulus that calls them into life.

Since, therefore, experience has shown, that to lend the pointed in the same way, or, as in some cases, by public money to the local banks, is hazardous to the operations of the Government, at least of doubtful benefit to them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement.the institutions themselves; and productive of disastrous It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, derangement in the business and currency of the country, the public funds must twice pass through the hands is it the part of wisdom again to renew the connection?

venient to the Treasury, but it is not indispensable. A limitation of the expenses of the Government to its actual wants, and of the revenue to those expenses, with convenient means for its prompt application to the purposes for which it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, sale-keeping, trans-Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement al

money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institu- tody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the government to ecure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must as some that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid beretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion Unforeseen in the organization of the Government, and of payment is made within short or convenient distances forced on the Treasury by early necessities, the practice from the places of collection; and the whole number of employing banks, was, in truth, from the beginning, warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834—a year, warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1834-a year, the result of which will, it is believed, afford a safe test for the future-fell short- of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each state; in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily essened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the safekeeping and disbursements of the public moneys, can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. The opinion has been, in ome degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last, a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial in. tercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existonsistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the ing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safeguards referred to by him, will he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present ex-

The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and by adding to the present means of the Treasury the establishment by law, at a few important points, of offithere is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the ces for the deposite and disbursement of such portions of the public revenue as cannot, with obvious safety and convenience, be left in the possession of the collecting officers until paid over by them to the public creditors. Neither the amounts retained in their hands, nor these deposited in the offices, would, in an ordinary treasured up to promote the national welfare, and guard condition of the revenue, be larger, in most cases, than our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such those often under the control of disbursing officers of service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts trolling supervision, as Congress may by law prescribe. them into a mere right of action against corporations en. The principal officers, whose appointments would be-Executive with a control over the Banks would not exceed ten; nor the additional expenses, at

There can be no doubt of the obligation of those who are entrusted with the affairs of Government to conduct them with as little cost to the nation as is has hitherto existed between the Government and The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money Banks, offer sufficient advantages to justify the necesto the public expenditure of comparatively so small

> It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, that the fiscal affairs of since May last upon the principle of dealing only in needs no legislation to maintain its credit and facilitate the management of its concerns; the existing laws being, in the opinion of that officer, ample for

Difficulties will doubtless be encountered for a season, and increased services required from the pubcommencement of every system, but they will be greatly lessened in the progress of its operations.

The power and influence supposed to be connected with the custody and disbursement of the public money, are topics on which the public mind is naturally, and with great propriety, peculiarly sensitive. Much has been said on them, in reference to the protimately directed the payment of gold and silver in such posed separation of the Government from the bank-irchases, greatly checked, but could not altogether pre- ing institutions; and surely no one can object to any vent the evil. Specie was indeed more difficult to be appeals or animadversions on the subject, which are procured than the notes which the banks could themselves consistent with facts, and evince a proper respect for create at pleasure; but still, being obtained from them as the intelligence of the people. If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more formed, had the funds of the government gone into the acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Executive, Treasury, to be regularly disbursed, and not into the to the greatest practicable extent, of all concern banks, to be loaned out for their own profit, while they in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue; not that I would shrink from any responsibility In expressing these sentiments, I desire not to under- cast upon me by the duties of office, but because it value the benefits of a salutary credit to any branch of is my firm belief, that its capacity for usefulness is in enterprise. The credit bestowed on probity and industry no degree promoted by the possession of any patronage not actually necessary to the performance of those duties. But under our present form of Government, the intervention of the Executive officers in the custody and disbursement of the public money seems to be unavoidable; and before it can be adcensure, and needs correction. Far from helping probity would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent stance, must, therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers apof Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the It is true that such an agency is in many respects con- Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, ter and disbursement of the public money, can, it is be-lieved, be well managed by officers of the Government. tion and disbursement of the public money, the agention and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous exten-

sion of the patronage and influence of the Executive? | diverted from its more legitimate uses, for the sake of But it is clear that the connection of the Executive gain. Should Congress sanction this condition of with powerful monied institutions, capable of minis- things, by making irredeemable paper money receivtering to the interests of men in points where they are able in payment of public dues, a temporary check most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, to a wise and salutary policy will, in all probability, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and be converted into its absolute destruction. control of the few public officers required by the pro- It is true that bank notes actually convertible into matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him Government or the general welfare of the country.so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and payment, and if, at short and fixed periods, they part of the Executive? and is there equal room for to their reception would perhaps be removed. To ties, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the banks, and the evils consequent thereon. Government and the people? It is believed that a It is, however, a mistaken impression, that any considerate and candid investigation of these ques- large amount of specie is required for public payments. tions will result in the conviction, that the proposed Of the seventy or eighty millions now estimated to be plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Ex- in the country, ten millions would be abundantly sufecutive patronage and control, than any bank agency ficient for that purpose, provided an accumulation of that has been, or can be, devised.

reflections. The subject is of great importance; and ed that no motive of convenience to the citizen reone on which we can scarcely expect to be as united quires the reception of bank paper. in sentiment as we are in interest. It deserves a full, a free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefitted by Government, introduces an unjust discrimination bea dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware tween the currency received by it, and that used by myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the individuals in their ordinary affairs, is, in my judgco-ordinate branches of the Government, I can pro- ment, to view it in a very erroneous light. can be indulged in without the surrender of constied. Any system that may be adopted should be sub- demand payment in the legal currency. jected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him, and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give to it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy-of which five hundred dollars in paper were, at times, only equal to one dollar in coin-intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin; -the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper carrency , they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury received their notes in payment of duties .-The sole ground on which the practice, thus commenced, was then, or has since, been justified, is the certain, immediate, and convenient exchange of such notes for specie. The Government did indeed receive the inconvertible notes of State banks during the difficulties of war; and the community submitted without a murmur to the unequal taxation and multiplied evils of which such a course was productive.-With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued in the conducted with previous with p law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the the community more safe, cannot admit of a doubt. Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own daties under the existing laws, when doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent; and every practicafaith, by similar or equivalent payments to the public as a currency in any other form. creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some by the directions of my predecessor. The effects of I had resolved not to interfere with its operation,-Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipts into the Treasury, of bank notes, not and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at without doubt be performed. duties in its ports.

Such a proceeding would also, in a great degree, frustrate the policy so highly cherished, of infusing into our circulation a larger proportion of the precious metals; a policy, the wisdom of which none can doubt, though there may be different opinions as to the extent to which it should be carried. Its results authorized by the Constitution. have been already too auspicious, and its success is too closely interwoven with the future prosperity of the country, to permit us for a moment to contemgold amount, between August, 1834, and December, 1836, to ten millions of dollars; exceeding the whole The prospect of further improvement continindeed been suddenly checked, but is still far from being overthrown. Amidst all conflicting theories, invariably disappear when there ceases to be a necessity for their use, as a circulating medium.

It was in strict accordance with this truth, that whilst, in the month of May last, they were every where seen, and were current for all ordinary purposes, they disappeared from circulation the moment the payment of specie was refused by the banks, and the community tacitly agreed to dispense with its employment. Their place was supplied by a currency exclusively of paper, and, in many cases, of the worst port of December last, it was estimated that the current description. Already are the bank notes now in circulation greatly depreciated, and they fluctuate in value between one place and another; thus diminishing and making uncertain the worth of property and the price of labor, and failing to subserve, except dicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue of the country than those minution in the revenue of the country than the revenue of the country than the country than the revenue of the country than the country than the revenue of the country than the country than the revenue of the country than the country th

posed plan? Will the public money, when specie may be received in payment of the revenue, in their hands be necessarily exposed to without being liable to all these objections, and that any improper interference on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a where it does not come with the principles of our from any such interference, even if higher If such notes only were received, and always under motives be found inoperative? May not Congress circumstances allowing their early presentation for subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to were converted into specie, to be kept by the officers prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the of the Treasury, some of the most serious obstacles such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immuni-

a large amount of revenue, beyond the necessary With these views, I leave to Congress the mea- wants of the Government, be hereafter prevented .sures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, If to these considerations be added the facilities which the safe-keeping and transfer of the public moneys .- will arise from enabling the Treasury to satisfy the In the performance of constitutional duty, I have sta- public creditors, by its drafts or notes received in ted to them, without reserve, the result of my own payment of the public dues, it may be safely assum-

To say that the refusal of paper money by the mise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it Constitution prohibits the States from making any tutional objections, which I believe to be well found- debts, and thus secures to every citizen a right to

> To provide by law that the Government will only receive its dues in gold and silver, is not to confer on it any peculiar privilege; but merely to place it on an equality with the citizen, by reserving to it a right secured to him by the Constitution. It is doubtless for this reason that the principle has been sanctioned by successive laws, from the time of the first Congress under the Constitution down to the last. Such precedents, never objected to and proceeding from such sources, afford a decisive answer to the imputation of inequality or injustice.

But, in fact, the measure is one of restriction, not of favor. To forbid the public agent to receive in payment any other than a certain kind of money, is to refuse him a discretion possessed by every citizen. It may be left to those who have the management of their own transactions, to make their own terms; but no such discretion should be given to him who acts merely as an agent of the peothey refused to give it power to establish corporations ple, who is to collect what the law requires, and to pay the appropriations it makes. When bank notes are redeemed on demand, there is then no discrimination in reality, for the individual who receives them may, at his option, substitute the specie for them; he takes them from convenience or choice. When they are not so redeemed, it will scarcely be contended that their receipt and payment, by a public officer, should be permitted, though none deny that right to an individual; if it were, the effect would be most injurious to the public, since their officer could make none of those arrangements to meet or guard against the depreciation, which an individual is at liberty to do. Nor can inconvenience to the community be alleged as an obection to such a regulation. Its object and motive are their convenience and welfare.

If, at a moment of simultaneous and unexpected suspension by the banks, it adds something to the many embarrassments of that proceeding, yet these are far overbalanced by its direct tendency to produce a wider circulation of gold and silver, to increase the safety of bank paper, to improve the general currency, and thus to prevent alto gether such occurrences, and the other and far greater evils that attend them.

practice, continued to dispense with the currency respecie only in its transactions, the Government would crespect only in its transactions, the Government would crespect only in its transactions. quired by the act of 1789, and took the notes of ate a demand for it, which would, to a great extent, pre nks in full confidence of their being paid in specie vent its exportation, and by keeping it in circulation, on demand; and Congress, to guard against the maintain a broader and safer basis for the paper currency. slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by That the banks would thus be rendered more sound, and

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do but fairly carry out the provisions of the Federal Constitution in relation to the currency, as far as relates to the public revenue Of my own daties under the existing laws, when At the time that instrument was framed, there were but the banks suspended specie payments, I could not three or four banks in the United Seates; and had the extention of the banking system, and the evils growing out of it, been foreseen, they would probably have been specially guarded against. The same policy which led to the prohibition of bills of credit by the States, would, ble arrangement was made to preserve the public doubtless, in that event, have also interdicted their issue

time substantially so collected, under the order issued tion; and since the States have exercised, for nearly half The Constitution, however, contains no such prohibia century the power to regulate the business of banking, it that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in is not to be expected that it will be abandoned. The regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had whole matter is now under discussion before the proper become so apparent, that, even before the catastrophe, tribunal—the people of the States. Never before has the public mind been so thoroughly awakened to a proper sense of its importance; never has the subject, in all its bearings, been submitted to so searching an inquiry. It would be distrusting the intelligence and virtue of the people to doubt the speedy and efficient adoption of such redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, measures of reform as the public good demands. All that be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the ex- can rightfully be done by the Federal Government, to procuse of war or public distress, that equality of imports, mote the accomplishment of that important object, will,

the foundation of our Confederacy, and would offer In the mean time, it is our duty to provide all the remeto each State a direct temptation to increase its for-eign trade, by depreciating the currency received for stitution enables us to afford. The Treasury Department, on several former occasions, has suggested the propriety and importance of a uniform law concerning bankruptcies of corporations, and other bankers.

Through the instrumentality of such a law, a salutary check may doubtless be imposed on the issues of paper money, and an effectual remedy given to the citizen in a way at once eq al in all parts of the Union, and fully

The indulgence granted by Executive authority in the payment of bonds for duties, has been already mentioned. Seeing that the immediate enforcement of these obligaplate its abandonment. We have seen, under its in- tions would subject a large and highly respectable portion fluence, our specie augmented beyond eighty mil- of our citizens to great sacrifices, and believing that a lions; our coinage increased so as to make that of temporary postponement could be made without detriment to other interests, and with increased certainty of ultimate payment, I did not hesitate to comply with the request that coinage at the mint during the thirty-one previous was made of me. The terms answed are, to the full exof the Executive Department. It remains for Congress ued without abatement, until the moment of the suspension of specie payments. This policy has now propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibone position is undeniable : the precious metals will it the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public moneys as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid be ore you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his rereceipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the at a heavy loss, the purposes of business. With each enue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded succeeding day the metallic currency decreases; by by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in some it is hoarded in the natural fear, that, once part- the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the munication to the assembled representatives of my couned with, it cannot be replaced; while by others it is service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the try, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her

amount which it was intended should be reserved in the | unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can ! at once applied to the current expenditures, but four mil lions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indul-gence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which ill affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in

This sum, if so deposited, will be subject, under the law, to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it, will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposite should be withheld, Until the amount can be collected from the Banks, Treas- | special object for which you are convened. To them, thereury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconenience to many of the States. Relying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have n some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of hings should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy, if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided.

To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise moneys by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted, in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it. Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operation, afford essential aid in the transaction of individual concerns and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our government. Those who look to the action of this

If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equival nt favors must, in justice, be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors Robinson. with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful, Ail commonities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are

repair, by direct grants or money or legislation in faver of This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty-that duty, the performance of which makes a good government the most precious of human blessings-is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment, and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry, and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on all similar occaconducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers .-In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits can be seen on application to M. Robinson. of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly, but perhaps naturally, sought for, under the pressure of temporary circumstances If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country, relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce, it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to

The difficulties and distresses of the times, though unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising, in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is the Hall, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M. and from upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great ag- 3 o'clock P. M. till the performance. upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interest has, in many parts of the country, suffered comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the price. moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and of uncommon fruit-

The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad, and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks, established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments, at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver.

Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

I decolor expect that above counted which so

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first com-

Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respecsix millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not live trusts that have been confided to us, and, under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to svercome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety ; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive, without delay, any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measures of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you, at present, longer than may be demanded by the fore, I have confined my communication; and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual neeting that general information on the state of the Union which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN. Washington, 4th September, 1837.

OF We have been requested by Capt. Hartwell to state that the "J. Blaisdell" referred to in yesterday's Post, is not Mr James Blaisdell, the printer.

BRIGHTON MARKET-Monday, Sept. 4, 1837. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] At market, 520 Beef Cattle, 325 Stores, 4200 Sheep and 340

wine. Prices-Beef Cattle-We again reduce our quotations We quote first quality 6 25 a 6 75 - second quality at 5 25 a 6 25 - and third quality at \$4 a 5 25

Stores—We quote the same as last week—two year old at \$14 a 17—three year old \$19 a 23.

Cows and Calves—Sales were made at \$25, 30, and \$35.

Sheep-Sales of lots at \$1 42, 162, 175, 1 92, \$2, 2 2542 33, Swine—Two lors to peddle taken at 7% and 8%. At retail 9 and 10. A lot of fleshy old Hogs at 7c.

SPECIAL MEETING-A special meeting of the MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCI-ATION will be held at the old Common council Roam, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at half past 7 o'clock, to take into consideration business of importance. A general attendance is requested. Members are notified that they will receive from the

Secretary, at the above meeting, their tickets of admission to the Fair, and to the Odson, to hear the address of His Excellency GOV. EVERETT. JOHN G. ROGERS, Secretary. epistin

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. The monthly meeting of the Mercantile Library association, will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, 1837, at 20-clock, for the transaction of such business as may come before it. A punctual stiendance is requested. CHAS. L. PITTS, Secretary.

government. Those who look to the action of this government for specific aid to the citizen to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to us all, in our lawful and honorable pursuits, under the lasting safeguard of republican institutions. It was not intended to confer special favors on individuals, or on any classes of them; to create systems of agriculture, manufactures, or trade; or to engage in them, either separately or in connexion with individual citizens or organized associations.

LLINOIS STATE LOAN.—Seated proposa s directs and to J. DUNCAN, care of M. ROBINSON, Esq. at the ed to J. DUNCAN, care of M. ROBINSON, the State Bonds, in sums of \$100,000 every modifications as to time, as may be agreed upon. The interest on said Loan will be paid half yearly at the Bank of the United States, in Philadelphia, or its Agency in New York.—

United States, in Philadelphia, or its Agency in New York.— The act authorizing the Loan may be seen by applying to M Robinson. 84 JOSEPH DUNCAN.

STATE LOAN OF ILLINOTS. The sub-cribers, Commissioners, appointed by the State of Illinois, to borrow 3 millions of dollars for the purpose of subscribing so much to the stock of the State Bank of Illinois, and the Bank so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prospective.

Indeed State Bank of Illinois, and the Bank of Illinois, will receive scaled proposals for a loan of \$1,600-00 at 6 per cent interest, irredeem the before the year 1260. Interest on the said lean will be paid half yearly at the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, or at its Agency in New York. Said proposals to be directed to the subscribers, and let with M. Robinson, Esq. at the Agency of the Bank U. S. in New York, on or before 2 o'clock, P. M. the 12th instant, when said tids will be opened in presence of the parties interested. The law authorizing said loans, for the Illinois Bank when said tids will be opened in presence of the parties little sted. The law authorizing said loans, for the fillinois Bank and Internal Improveing Stock, passed 4th March last—can be seen on application to M. Robinson.

CHARLES OAKLEY,
MOSES M. RAWLINGS, Fund
Commissioners.

STATE LOAN OF ILLINOIS.—The Commission. ers appointed by the State of Hillings, to borrow certain monies, to be applied to internal improvements, under an acof a lone of the Million of Dollars, at an interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, redeemable at the pleasure of the State. after the year 1870.

Offers will be received for bonds payable in lawful currency of the United States with interest thereon, at the Bank of the United states, in Philadelphia, or its Agency, in New York—or in ster ing money, principal and interest washed.

sions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people, when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. agency of said Bank in Amsterdam

Offers will be directed to the subscribers and left with M Robinson, E-q. agent of the U. S. Bank, on or before 2 o'clock P. M. on the 12th inst. when said bilts will be opened in presence of the parties interested. The law authorizing said Loan

CHARLES OAKLEY,
MOSES M. RAWLINGS.
THOMAS MATHER.

Fund
Commissioners.

GRAND PERFORMANCES

At Julien Hall, Corner of Milk and Congress streets.

ONS. AUGUSTI has the honor of informing the inhabit
ants of this city, that he will give a splendid performance at the above place. THIS EVENING. The entertainments will be divided into three parts
Part First—Will consist of Wooderful Changes, Transformations.

ations, &c. &c.

Part Second—Will be composed of many inconceivable

Transformations, with Philosophical and Mechanical Pieces.

Part Third—Will contain Brilliant Nocturnal Illusions of

ne Phantasmagoria. The subjects are drawn from History, Mythology, &c. Among the other experiments Mons, Augusti will execute for the first time in this place, The Invisible Balls, which made such excitement in Europe. Also, the astonishing umbrells and the Process.

breils and the Phonix.

Tickets for sale at the Fulton House, Franklin flotel, and at

Tr For particulars see small bills. Doors open at 7 o'clock-performances to commence at past 7. Admission 50 cts-children under 10 years, half epistf

ANCING—MR DEUCHAR most respectfully begs is beave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Boston that having been solicited by many of his patrons and former pupils, has concluded to remain in Boston during the winter season. Those who have a desire to engage the services of Mr D. will please to call at the office of the Morning Post, and at John Ashton & Cots. Music Store, 197 A ashington street, and leave their respective addresses, as Mr. D. will resume his classes about the 1st of October.

Those wishing private lessons, by leaving their cards as above, will meet with immediate attention. Mr D. will teach Quadrills, Weltzing, Gal opades, and Mazourkas, which have become so popular, both in Europe and America, which have become so popular, both in Europe and America, where Mr D. has had the pleasure of Teaching. Particular attent in will be given to the attitudes and graceful movements, walking &c. The parents of the pupils are respectfully invited to attend as often as convenient, that they may aid their children to all his pupils. epis w eopi-tf

ANCI G.-MRS SARRYMORE has the honor of an mence, Wednesday, September 13th.

Mrs B. will be happy to receive from the heads of families, a continuince of that parouage which she has studied to ment. No. 2 Built ch Place.

TuTh&Si2.\*

#### SHIPPING LUMBER, &c.

800,000 prime shipping lumber. 500,000 No 2 and 3 boards and plank. 200,000 Clapboards of various qualities.

SHIPPING LUMBER -500,000 shipping Lumber, partly seasoned, for saie. Apply to WM. ATON & CO. at their whariness Warren Bridge. epistf 1921

OBALT.-5 casks Cobalt. For sale very low by A S. & W. G. LEWIS, 116 State at. isow, aug4

### AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS - Purchasers of Dry Goods with cash are per-DRY GOODs. - Purchasers of Dry Goods with cash, are par-ticularly requested to call early this morning and examine the large and prime assortment of Dry Goods to be soid This , at 9 o'clock, without reserve, for cash, at store 23 and 25

E. F. HALL, Auctioneer BY EDWARD F. HALL.. Office Nos 23 and 25 Central street.

DRY GOODS.

This Day, at 9 o'clock, at office.

A large and prime assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, on which advances have been made, and therefore, will be sold without reserve, for cash.

Consisting of wool and Canton dannels—moreens—French, English and American prints—bik and col'd cambries—bichd and bro sheetings and shirtings—trish lineas—English and French ginghams—French prid musitus—browef Luen table cloths—bik satins—twill and plain sibs—red, white and fancy pongee hdkfs—choppas and bandanna hdkfs—lodia rubber, webb and net suspenders—merinn, worsted, wool and silk hosiery—gloves—pins—tapes—furoiture and chintz patches—buckrams—embossed cambries—silk, valenth and lancy vestings—34 indige plds and cheaks—corded robes—nankeens—silicias—tickings—silk cravats—justing buttons—Britannia hikkfs—cotton—bandannas—cotten flag bdkfs—Toscan—bonnets—pearl buttons—bishop and satin lawns—hooks and eyes—green pearl buttons—bishop and satinlawns—hooks and eyes—green elastic garters—cotton bobbins—spon silk hdkfs—bobb't, Grecian, gimp and fancy laces—linen damasks—linen tapes—cotton hose—belts and beltings—cotton vestings—cashmere and Prussian shawls—cashmere and fancy hdkfs—spool cotton—gauze hdkfs—silk and cotton velvets—linen sheetings, &c. Received from New York, with orders to close.

Received from New York, with orders to close.

23 cases London, French and American prints, choice colors and patterns—15 cases bleached sheetings and shirtings—12 do bleached and col'd Canton flannels—65 ps super blue, drab and mixt satinct—35 do 4 4 red fluonels—100 do Frenca and English ginghams—50 do pongee and Canton silk hdkfs.

—at 103 o'clock—

60 ps sup Irish linens—to be sold by the single piece to accommodute constants.

Ps and part ps super and medium broadeleths, colors, bluz, bik, green, olive, mixt and dahlis-23 ps cassimeres-red, white and green flannels-125 brown lines table cloths.

-at 12½ o'clock
100 cases fashionable silk hats -20 do napt do-and a few cases boots, shoes and brogans.

> BY DANIEL HERSEY Office Nos 27 & 29 Exchangest.

GROCERIES, &c.

GROCERTES, &c.

This day at 94 o'clock, at office.

I shall sell an assortment of West India goods and groceries consisting of bbls rum—do I randy and gin—casks wine—ul chests tea—coffee—bxs soap—do spanish cigars—indigo—spices—scales weights and measures, &c. FURNITURE &c.

This Day, at 103 o'clock, at office

I shall sell a variety of house turnibre, among which are
feather beds—bedsteads—new toiler tables—wash stands chairs-looking glasses-brass fire set-kitchen furniture, and numerous other articles. Also-a number of stoves.

> FURNITURE &c. This day, at 91 o'clock.
> In rear of No 153 Ann street.

I shall sell the furniture of said house—consisting of 7 leather beds—bedding—array beds—bedsteads—tables—chairs—looking glasses—brass fire sets—i large table, covered with oil cloth—crockery and glass ware—a general assortment of kitchen turniture. kitchen turniture.

BY F. E. WHITE.

OHIO MESS PORK.

This Day at 12 o'clock. Opposite the aich Commercial whf. 170 bbls first quality Mess Pork.

BY JOHN TYLER. MANILLA INDIGO. This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office,
—Unavoidably pastponed from Tacaday,—
15 cases Manilla Indigo —of superior quality.

PEPPER This day at 11 e'cleck, at office, 50 bags Sumatra pepper

This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office. 30 boxes white Havana Sugar.

SYDNEY COAL.
This Day, at 4 before 1 o'clock.

In Liberty square. 50 chaldrons Sydney Coal, coarse suitable for grates. ORREL COAL.

This day at 1 before 1 o'clock, In Liberty square, 75 chal Orrel Coal, or superior quality—landing from shi

BY SAM'L. K. BAYLEY.
[Office corner of Milk and Devoushire streets.]

FURNITURE. This Day, at 10 o'clock.
At house No 15 Pearl place.

At house No 15 Pearl place.

At house No 15 Pearl place.

The furniture of a gentleman breaking up housek-eping—
consisting of 8 many chairs, made by Vose & Contes—i harmonican—sofas | set extension tables—carpets—card tables—
work do—2 pr centre lamps—3 elegant mantel ismps—1 astral do - 3 rich prints tramed - 4 large mantel glasses - 2 do pler do - 1 rocking horse - 1 Adams patent bedstead - 2 windlass do - leather beds - mattrasses - bu eaus - crib - night cabinet wash stands and soilet tables-set dish covers-dining set-

BY J. M. ALLEN & CO. Corner of Milk and Congress treets.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

This Day, at 12 o'clock, at office,
75 superior green house plants, comprising 50 of do bie myrtles and a variety of other plants.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM. Office corner of Muk and Federal sta BOUKS.

This day, at 9 o'clock, at office.

A collection of books and prints, London annuals, &camong them are, Lord Byton's works, complete in 1 vol., Dearborn's ed-Shakspeare, in 1 vol-Pindar, do-Bulwer's novels do-Sales's koran, v-living's Columbus, in 3 vols-Seguin's history of Russia-Wardsworth's works, 4vv-Good's book of nature, 2vs-Brawn's view of christianity-port fillo in 10vs-Sherlock's works, 6vs-Jeremy Taylor, do 3vs-Boswell's Lubuson, 3vs-Comban, in dearlock fill thought's New Comban, and dearlock fill thought for the comban of the comban, and the comban of the comban, and the comban of the comban of the comban, and the comban of the comban of the comban, and the comban of the com well's Johnson, 3vs—Combs on digestion—Humbolds's New Spain, 3vs—do astronomie—Hogarth's works, 30 numbers, 60 plates—Butter's reminescenes. 2vs—Euripide's Orestes and Phoenissae—W reester's Gazetteer, 2vs.—Curringe's orester and Phoenissae—W reester's Gazetteer, 2vs.—Cot's hible—variety or nove's.—Todd's Johnson and Walker's dictionary, &c.

Also—several London annuars, viz.—literary souvenir, 14 | lates—keepsake, 16 plates—gage d'amitte, 37 plates—views in Lancashire—do on the Tyrol—do on the Rhine, &c. &c.

Sore 134 State street, the best stand in the city for a W. I. Goods or Flour Store for which it is now used, possession given immediately. Apply to E. W. BRADLEY,

A store in a central part of the city, which is occupied as a grocery, with a good run of custom—the fixtures are of the best order, with a good cellur, and every convenience for business. Apply at this office. for bu-mess. Apply at this office

INSANE WOMAN ARRESTED.—The subscrizt ber, on Sunday last, took into custody, and ledged in jail for sale keeping, a deranged woman, who says her name is for sale keeping, a deranged womin, who says her name is SUSAN HULL, but refuses to answer all questions respecting her home, family or triends. Had on a snuff-colored caling her home, family of Tuscou staw, purple ribbon-plaid shawl-black hose-hair black—camplexion dark—age about 35 years, This advestisement was ordered by the Police Court, that her friends may have an opportunity of knowing her present situation, and coming to her assistance.

JACOB HOOK, Constable, Boston.

REWARD. - Stolen from the office of the subscriber in Wilson's Lane, rear of Merchant's Bank, lastevening, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock, a yellow leather Trunk, marked with initials of name, containing \$450 to bitls, on Banks of this city, esides many valuable papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Among the Bills was a 10 dollar bill with the name of John McIntier, office rear

was a 10 dollar bill with the reon.

of Merchant's Bank, written thereon.

The above reward will be paid to any one who will detect the thief, and restore the property or a proportionable part JOHN McINTIER.

s7 Sept. 7th, 1837.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.-The co partnership heretolors existing between the subscribers under the firm of LEWIS & CO is this dividence divided by mutual consent, the affairs of the late firm will be adjusted by Abiel S. Lewis.

ABIEL & LEWIS, JOHN \*\* ELER.

Boston, July S1, 1837.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. - The subscribers A. S. & W. G. LEWIS, as dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs and Chemicals, at No 118 ABIEL S LEWIS, WILLIAM G. LEWIS. Broad street.

Boston, July 31, 1837.

E MOVAL -HEWINS & FISHER have removed to

of a long and an unweited invest gation of the Laws of the Human System. He trusts that prejodice wid not raite its mighty and powerful arm against this recent and valuable discovery; and that the cry of Quackery! Quackery! will not mislead the invalid from the short and speedy road to health. It is a common place truth, admitted by all, but alas! neglected by nearly all, that most of the discasses to which the human frame is subject, are produced by excesses and triegular ties of lying; the laws which govern the ities of living; thereby infringing the laws which govern the several functions of the body. These laws are simple and plain, the neglect of which is as sure to bring a mournful train

of evils as the neglect of the moral laws of our nature. The Stomach has been justly styled "the storehouse of disea.e." How often are parents, the natural guardians of their children's health and welfare, the immediate agents in the ruin of both. Misguided affection is sometimes the cause of this faof both. Misgained affection is sometimes the cause of this fatal error. I allude to the too common practice of gratifying children in their calls for any and every kind of food, whatever may be the constitution of the former or the nature of the latter. Its cries are chaked, its stomach is stuffed with food, and that not always of the most appropriate quality. Its passively swallowing whatever is put into its mouth is mistaken for a real foot lates.

real fondness for the same.

But among the Causes of Diseases, and a tendency thereto in the system, is the too frequent indulgence of Animal Food, in preference to the productions of the Vegetable Kingdom. Most orsons act as though the strength, vigor and health of the oddy rose in proportion to the load of Animal food they are capable of forcing daily into their storiach. Nature has designed that mankind should subsist upon a Vegetable Diet. This idea is by no means a new one. Newton, Rossenu and Gassendi have maintained it. In these enlightened times, the philosopher offner sinks into the man, than the man into the philosopher. Fashion and habit must be the ruling principle of life and therefore nature's designs are frustrated, and foul disease, Prothens like, infests the world in a thousand different

We have every reason for believing that the fruits of the earth constituted originally the only food of man. The majority of mankind at the present day eat only of vegetables. We know that the filindoo lives entirely upon rice and water. In Ireland the greatest proportion of the people subsist on potatoes, with a small addition of oaten meal. And where shall we flud a more robust and hardy nation than the Irish The same is true with regard to Scotland and Italy, and the parts of the South of Europe. But it is not necessary to enter furof the South of Europe. But it is not necessary to enter fur-ther into this deeply interesting question. It is sufficient to say that I have discovered a medicine that will counteract the evil and restore lost bealth. After great hesitation I have been persuaded by the urgent solicitations of my numerous friends, to offer them to the public. I should not have yielded at all, had not a conviction of their vast utility, and a desire to benefit my fellow creatures, furnished additional motives.

Numerous certificates of cures have been offered, but the Proprietor trusts to the merits of the medicine rather than the

recommendations of others. The following diseases are cared by them, and health perfectly restored; Indigestion, or Dyspepsia; Spring complaints, as Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Sleepiness, Pain in timbs and Sides, Diarrhoa, Drop y, Dysentery, Erysipeles, Cholic, Heartburn, Hysteria, and other diseases incident to females, Headache, Jaundice, King's Evvil, Rheumatism, Gout, Virtigo, or Dizziness, all Humors, &c.

It is likewise a valuable family physic, safe and mild in its operation.

AGENTS .- T. Cettrell, 97 Fulton street, New York; Otis, Broaders & Co, 147 Washington street, Boston; S Redenburg, Charlestown, Mass; B. Colman, Salem; J. R. Newhall, Lynn; R. Meacham, Lowell; W. S. Bartlett, Plymouth; A. E. Thayer, Nashua, N. H.; G. & E. Wadleigh, Dover; Geo

Beware of counterfeits. Purchase only of the Agents

MPORTANT TO THE AFFLICTED. DR MERBERT, Member of the Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh, may be consulted on all diseases incident to the human frame. Patients who are incapable from infirmity of attending personally upon Dr H can, by sending a particular statement of their case, be told whether they are curable or

"Medicine without principles is an humble Art, and a de. grading occupation.'

Dr Herbert having arrived in America for the purpose of taking a tour through it, and seeing in every place he visited so many invalids laboring under afferent complaints, and so many who have ruined their constitutions by applying to advertised nostrums, respectfully informs the citizens that he vertised nostrums, respectfully informs the citizens that he has returned to the city of Boston and intends remaining for the purpose of rendering his services to the afficied.

If the may be consulted at his apartments, No 2 Suffolk place, If now 10 in the morning till 3 in the evening. The Doctor wishes every person who may need his advice, to make timely application.

The advantages the Dr has possessed of acquiring a knowledge of different classes, have been far greater than generally falls to the lot of any individual. From his peculiar mode of

falls to the lot of any individual. From his peculiar mode of treatment, his professional celebrity has been established;and since his arrival in America, gratitude arising from a thou-

sand hear is is and has been a sweet enjoyment.
Report of patients relieved and cured by Dr Herbert since his arrival in the U. States;—Abscess 36—Asthma (periodical, constitutional and spasmodic) 70—Blindness, from various causes, 36—Dropsy, in its complicated stages, 68—Fits 64—Fistula withoctcutting, 54 - Nervous Disease, 140 - Piles, 58 - Rheumatism, 80 - Stone and Gravel, 50 - Billious Disorders, 57 - Canmatism, 80—Stone and Gravet, 50—Billions disorders, 57—Cancer and White Swelling, 68—Consumption, 90—Deafness, 54—Diseases of Infants, 68—Giddiness, 67—Gout, 52—Headache, from various causes, 75—King's Evil, 46—Liver Complaints, 51—Lumbago, 52—Scurvey, 68—Gravel, 75—Ulcerated Sore 51-Lumbago, 52-Scurvey, 68-Gravel, 75-Ulcerate Regs, 83-Worms, 85-Paralytic Stroke, 56-Ague, 80.



HE subscriber has on han i a good assortment of he swelled Beam Windlass Bedsteads, which, for comfort and convenience is undoubtedly the best article yet invented; its chief peculiarity is that of the Swelled Beam, the effect of which is to produce a crowning, and elastic sacking, and effect of which is to produce a crowning, and elastic sacking, and effectually provides against its saging. They are easily set up of taken down, and may be saved in case of fire as easily as any other piece of furniture, and from its mode of construction less liable to harbor insects than any ether kind; but above all its advantages is the case and comfort obtained from the sacking, by being made and kept clastic by means of the Swelled Beam, (the form of which is exhibited in the above cut.)

Ordersthankfullyreceived, and prompalyattended to CHARLES ADAMS, Patentee, 422 Washington st. a few doors south of Washington Bank.
C. A. has added a steam power to his manufactory which will enable him to give a full supply at a cheaper rate than hertotore.

## ERADICATOR

R LE AGE'S SPECEFIQUE FOR SE-CRETES MALADIES, or 'Gonorrhea Eradica-tor.' The above remedy for the most distressing di ease inci-dent to the human race, o ignated from the enlightened mind of the eminent Le Sage, the promulgation and success of which throughout the kingdoms of France and Italy, has, of late years, anded such high honors to the already highly honored name of the inventer. This convention late years, anded such high honors to the already highly honored name of the inventor. This composition unites safety with efficacy. And the veneral disease, whether in the form of 'Gonorrhea' or 'Gleet,' is etadicated by the use of it, with certainty and success, and the sofferer is restored to his usual health, without delay, or inconvenience. Tens of thousands of 'Parisians' will acced to the truth of these remarks, and it is confidently offered to those afflicted, as the best and surest remedy for the above mentioned loathsome disorder.—The secret has hitherto been confined to France and Italy.—It is now for the first time introduced by way of 'New Or leans' to the American public, and is sold, in this city, only at No. 48 Ann street, opposite Merchants' Row, near the Market, by E. THAYER, JR., Druggist. at No. 48 Ann street, opposite Merchants' Row, near the Market, by E. THAYER, Ja., Druggist.
It is particularly recommended to sea-faring men as contain-

ing no portion of Mercury, whereby so many have been disabled from service on board ship.

The 'Eradicator' is found to give immediate relief to those afflicted with 'strictures,' 'whites,' and diseases of the prestrate giand

Ask for the 'ERADICATOR.' Price \$1 per bottle.

#### BEHOLD!

I bring you Health, Comfort and Happiness. pound Vegetable Powder, has rendered it a capital remedy against the different diseases which afflict humanity. Its energetic power cannot be contested, for it has relieved so many persons in the city who were leboring under the most dreadful sickness, that it has become an unprecedently popu-

De Bonaud, a native of France, inventor of the above medicine, offers it to the public as a pure produce of vegetables, without any addition of mercury or metalic substance whatever. He invites persons with diseases, recent or chronic, to call at his office, (Barrister's Hall, School street, and witness the numerous certificates obtained from individuals cured in

Dr G. may be consulted every day, gratis, at his office, Bar-is'er', Mail, between 9 o'clock, A. M. and 4 P. M.

BOADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, . c.-Very By low for cast, a great variety of English, German and American Broadcloths and Cassimeres, embracing all qualities, colors and shades. For sale at low prices, by CONANT, THAYER & CO. 55 Washington street. aug 22

went of all sizes. For sale by LORING & KUPFER, No. 10 Merchants' Row.

diseases of the skin, ulcerous sores, scrofula or king's evil, syphilitic and mercurial diseases, rheumatism, white swellings, liver affections, costiveness of the bowels, general debility &c. And such diseases as are caused by an impure or bad condition of the blood. It is likewise particularly recommended to those whose constitutions are broken by liabits of luxury and intemperance, the injudicious use of quintum descriptions. The stock on hand comprises the best assortment in the United States, and of warranted good quality—amongst which may be found his—

Patent Magnum Benum Commercial Pen—Original Patent Magnum Benum Commerci

Potter, or the French Robs. In testimony of the above statement, we refer to the opinion of Dr Sam'l L. Mitchell, of New York, Dr Jones of Baton Rouge, Dr Archer et Virginia, Dr Godman of Philade, phin, who have investigate, the properties and efficacy of the article, and affirmed it as being superior to all medicines in their knowledge, for the removal of the diseases above named. Price \$2 per bottle.

Boylston, Mass. Aug. 1st, 1835. In the year 1830 I requested Dr Phelps to visit a daughter of mine, aged about 15 years, having a distortion of the spine or back bone, and whose general health had always been fee-

The curvature of the spine, at that time, had acquired a hopeless and singularly disfigured appearance, and the Stern im or breast bone corresponded with the distortion, pre-enning to the beholder a deformity calculated to excite the deepest sympathy. From the first appearance of this disease, I had solicited the most skilful of the profession, whose attendance, various prescriptions and remedies were unattended with success or benefit—in a word, the progressive march of the disease bid defiance to the ingenuity of skill, and thepower of medicine.

It was under these circumstances that we commenced the

use of the Arcanam, which was perseveringly administered for several months. Her general health soon began to improve, and the progress of the disease was gradually arrested by this medicine only, and the use of the salt water bath. From this period, her strength and energies of mind and

body were evidently improving, and the deformity has subsi-ded with the growth of years. At this time, which is more than five years since, we adopted the treatment of Dr Phelps, my daughter is in the enjoyment of good health, to our assontshment and admiration. She has been a teacher or instruc-tress for two years past. M. DAVENPORT.

The great demand for the Arcanum, and its remarkable effects in chronic dishases, give it the decided preference to any other medicine. See Medical Advertiser

DR CHAPMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE.

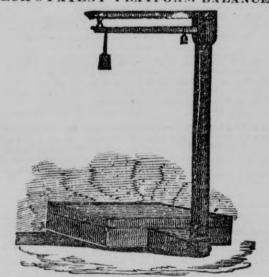
This "Cough Mixture" is highly recommended by N. Chap-man, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medi-cine, &c. in the University of Pennsylvania, as a superior ar-

CHEMICAL PILE OINTMENT. This article is also prepared from a Formula of Professor Chapman's, of Philadelphia, for the cure of the Piles, and is an excellent remedy. Price \$1. FISHER'S CORN PLASTER.

This Plaster, for the cure of Coros, is not equalled by any remedy in this country. Price 50 cents

The above celebrated and excel ent medicines are constant
ly for sale, at wholesale and retail, by HENSHAW, WARD

PECK'S PATENT PLATFORM BALANCES.



LOCKE would respectfully invite the attention of those in want of weighing apparatus, to an examination of the above, as these Balances contain several useful; improvements over any other scale of the kind now in use, and for both accuracy and convenience are not surpassed by any.

They have given entire satisfaction to those who have purchased, used and tested them. They are manufactured in the

best manner, by experienced workmen, and warranted. Purchasers will have the privilege of r turning them after giving them a fairtrial, i not satisfied with them. In introducing the above scales to the natice of the public, the subscriber would say, that it is with entire confidence that he will be able to meet the wishes and expectations of those who may favor him with their custom.

may favor him with their custom.

Please call and examine them at the mannfactory No S
Fukon st. (near the corner, rear oil commercial street, Boston.)
where may be found, also, a good assortment of the Dearborn Patent Balances, Scale Beams, and most other kinds of weighing apparatus in use, for sale wholesale or retail, on the most liberal terms.

N. B. Balances repaired in the best manner, and warran

LYMAN LOCKE.

TLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.—C. J. GOVE, No 443 Washington street, opposite the Washington Bank, have constantly on hand a first rate assortment of Neck Stocks of all kinds; also, ready made Linen, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, and every article in the furnishing line Also, Bombazines, Satins, Bristles, Buckles, Stock Frames, &c., &c., a good assortment of Umbrella, also Umbrellas made and repaired at short notice. Any of the above articles can be nurchased as cheap as at any other store in the city, for each be purchased as cheap as at any other store in the city, for cash or approved credit, at wholesale and retail.

my 29

OST OR MISLAID.—A one hundred dollar bank note, of the Bridgwater Bank, numbered 133, payable to II. G. Otis—any person having the above bill, shall be handsomely rewarded, by returning the same to the subscriber, and no questions asked. All persons are cautioned against receiving the above bill, as payment of it has been stopped at the bank.

WILLIAM ANDREWS WILLIAM ANDREWS Boston, May 4th, 1837.

REWARD.—Stolen from the room of Mr John Cutler, over the B-ylsten Market, the following articles, viz:—1 Lion Skin Coat—1 blue Dress Coat, gilt buttens and velvet collar—1 new pair light drab Pantaloons—3 Silver Watches, one a Bull's eye, silver faced—a number of Shirts, Dickies and Bosoms, marked John Cutler. The above articles are supposed to have been taken by a young man by the name of Samuel Thompson, about 28 years of age, had on, when last seen, a pair Brown Strip'd Pants, fincy Vest, blue Close Coat, he is late from Baltimore and Washington Cities have wife not hild like the control of th Washington Cities, has a wife and child living in Georgetown

The above reward will be paid for said Thompson and above named goods, or a part of it for the Goods alone All reasonable charge will be paid, if secured in Jail, so that he can be brought back to this city for trial. JOHN CUTLER:

Boston, Sept 1, 1837.

N B .- Officers in Baltimore, Washington, and Georgetown, be on the ook out.

Bangor States, consisting of imperials and 16 by 8 inch, and 14 by 8 inch, best ladies. They will be sold low, and laid on roofs if required, by experienced workmen, either in the city or any other part of the country, at the lowest Boston prices. For terms apply to JOSEPH BORROWSCALE & SONS, No 52, Essec st., or at 71 Commercial st. is 3t aug 27

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Good assortment of Boots and Shoes, suitable for the Southern and destern trade, on hand, and for sale low, by SAWYER & POND, Nos 25 Broad and 39 Central streets.

LOVES,-CERF BEER, Pearl st. 101, New York, ott fers for sale on liberal terms, a most splendid assortmen of French Gloves received by late arrivals from Havre, con-

Ladies colored and black kid Gloves from \$2.50 to \$9.

Meu's do do do 3,25 15 Men's do do do Ladies', Men's, and M sses lined Gloves.

Plush, Lamb, Beaver, and Wollen linings. Men's Buck Gloves from \$6 to \$15. Ladies' and Men's White Gloves.

Also, a good assortment of fancy and long Gloves for balls. ep1mos

MRWIN CHAFFIN has a full and fresh assortment of Goods, which he is now opening for sale, viz—Stocks of every viriety, some of superior quality—Suspend ers—Gloves Hosiery—Neck and pocket Hidkis—Drawers and Waistcoats—Ready made Linea, Collars, Bosoms, Shirts.

Mr A done up in superior style, &c. &c. at his Furnishing Store, 80 Washington street.

Mr A G. feels grateful to the gentlemen of Boston for past favors, and hopes to have the same continuance of patronage

HEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST-AND assortment of fancy and other articles, cheaper than any other detler in the city—at their clothing and variety store 100 Court street.

W. S. & T. JINNINGS.

N. B. Economists are particularly invited to call before ported direct from Principe, per bark Bevis. For sale by P.

S. SHELTON, 44 India whf.

104 CMTHER. 250,000 of the Noval, Falla.

Rendon, Marero, Perez, and other favorite brands, imported direct from Principe, per bark Bevis. For sale by P.

S. SHELTON, 44 India whf.

105 CMTHER. 250,000 of the Noval, Falla.

S. SHELTON, 44 India whf.

107 CMTHER. 250,000 of the Noval, Falla.

S. SHELTON, 44 India whf.

and mercury, and badly cured discuses, by anskillul or neglected medical treatment, and all those whose lungs and chest age diseased by remote causes in the system.

The Arcanum has proved itself by years of experience far superior in its effects to the Panacea of Swaim Catholicon o. rosewood and albata holders, in morocco cases, morocco cards

Albata Everpoint and Pen and Everpoint Pencil Cases-Holders of every description.
CAUTION.

To the Public.—From the well-merited and universal celebrity of the above Pens, as attested by the whole mercantile community in Europe and the United States, several unprincipled makers have endeavored to impose upon the public, by a spurious imitation, purperting to be the original JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PATENT, but which are utterly werthless, and entirely destitute in those qualities requisite to fine writing, which have established such an unparalleled demand for the original in every country where it is known!

original in every country where it is known!!

The public are hereby cautiened to be upon their guard against these counterfeits, they may readily be detected by their unfinished appearance, and by the inferior style in which they are sent into the market, in their attempt to delude the Further to guard against the fraudulent imposition, the public

will please to observe that each groce of the genuine Pen is enveloped in a neatly printed wrapper, descriptive of the ar ticle it contains.

Each patent Pen marked thus, "Joseph Gillott's Patent"-nd all other kinds are marked either "Joseph Gillott's Warand all other kinds are marked either ranted" or "Joseph Gillott Maker"—in every instance the mark reading from the point of the Pen.

The above may be ha, wholesale at 199 Beekman street, N. York, and GEO H. GRAY & CO. Boston.

N. B. A regular supply of warranted Screw Copying Presses, constantly on hand.

Boston Truss Manufactory. THE subscriber would respectfully direct the attention of the public, and of the medical profession, to his establishment at No 63 Court street and particularly refers them to the approbation of the eminent Surgeons, whose names he has the liberty to subjoin as evidence of the success which has attended his endeavours to improve the structure and enhance the utility of the Truss.

By his recent invention "The Anatomical Self Regulating Truss," he believes that the desideratum so long attempte;

has been obtained, as in this instrument, the convenience of adaptation, the certainty of direct compression, and the advantages derived from the fact, that the management of the Truss, whether regarding neatness or adjustment, is practicable by the patient, have been made abundantly manifest. Relying upon the long established, and as he hopes, deservedly, high reputation of his manufactory, he trusts that the patronage of the community will continue.

& CO. 36 India street, Boston. Dealers supplied at the lowest wholesale prices.

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running of Hernie, whether in the infant or adult, for Umbilical Prolapsus and other analogous diseases—Suspensaries and in general every instrument of this class, are kept constantly on hand, or will be made at the

Artificial Legs are made and warranted to walk with ease, also, machines for remedving deformed or ctooked Feet, which will be adapted to any case, according to its exigency. Surgical and Dental Instruments of every description made and repaired.

Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Grecian Belts, can be

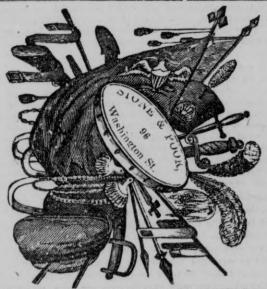
attended by Mrs Beath.

It is presumed that the subjoined list of references will preclude the necessity of further remark.

Dis. John C. Warren, Benjamin Shurtleff, John Randall, Geo. Hayward, John Ware, Walter Chaning, Winslow Lewis Jr, Edward Reynolds, Marshall S. Perry, D. Humphreys Storer, P. G. Robins, of Roxbury, and Geo. C. Shattuck.

RETURN

TRUHIS VALUABLE INSTRUMENT and receive your money if you are dissatisfied. THOMPSON'S NEW PATEN'T TRUSS, superior to all others ever yet invented. The principle has finally been discovered by which a permanent cure of the Hernia (or rupture; can be effected. Numerous certificates have been published and may be seen at the Agent's room, 237 Washington street, (being same house Dr Hewett keeps his rooms) and from gentlemen of the first respectability who have been cured by wearing them. It is not only the easiest have been cured by wearing them. It is not only the easiest to wear of any Truss ever invented, but it keeps the rupture (by an ingeniour lock) perfectly safe, so that the patient can ride or labor just as well as though he was not afflicted with the Hernia. The success attending its use, and the constant-ly increasing demand for it is so great, that it may with per-lect confidence be recommended, with the assurance that there is no imposition in the article. A trial of this instru-ment is its t st recommendation, and any gentleman can have the privilege of wearing it six days on trial, ar the expiration of which time, if there be dissatisfaction, the article will be taken back, and the money returned. Boston, July 18, 1837.



WATCHES, JEWELRY & MILITARY GOODS.

epos SATTINGS SEWINGS, &c. CASES superior Italian Sewings.
1 do Merino Yarn.

3 do German Pins.
1 do Saperfine black Sattins, suitable for Stocks.
For sale at low prices by B. POOR, No 54 Kilby street.

FRENCH STORE. NO 250 WASHINGTON STREET, (Up Stairs.)



GILBERT, From Paris, Gentlemen's Wig and Scalp le that he makes Wig- of a superior quality. From the great practice that he has had in his profession, he hopes to give eneral satisfaction, and to deserve a share of public patron-

should any Wig made by him not give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, it may be returned and another will be made free of additional expense, and according to directions. Manner of taking measure for a wig, by any person

1. Round the head. 3. Temple to Temple,

4. From the Forehead to the Nape,

5. From Temple to Temple,

1. Orders f om any part of the United States promptly and faithfully executed.

N. B .- A. G. also informs the gentlemen that he has added to his establ shment a splendid Saloon, for Hair Cutting and

RAIL ROAD LINE FOR NEW YORK.



The RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Thayer. From New York. Foot of Masketfield st, N. From Providence Depot at India Point. At 4 o'clock, P. M. At 4 o'clock, P. M.
Tuesdays, 5th and 19th.
Thorsday, 14th and 28th.
Saturdays, 9th and 23d.
The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Comstock.

From Providence. From New York. Foot of Marketfield st, N. R. Depot at India Point. resdays, 12th and 26th. Tuesdays, 12th and 26th, Thursdays, 14th and 28th. Saturdays, 9th and 23d. Thursdays, 7th & 21st. Saturdays, 2d, 16th an The NARRAGANSETT, Capt. Child.

From Providence.
Depot at 'ndia Point From New York.
Foot of Marketfield st, N. R Mondays, 11th and 28th Mondays, 4th and 18th Wednesdays, 6th and 20th Wednesdays, 13th and 27th. Fridays, 8th and 22d. Fridays, 1-t, 15th and 29th. Passengers will take the Rail Road Cars for Providence at

one o'clock. All Merchandise, Specie and Baggage at the risk of the For further information inquire of R. L. PORTER.

> EASTERN STEAMBOATS REFU. S. MAIL LINE. FO





FOR PORTLAND, BATH, HALLOWELL, OWLS HEAD, BELFAST, BUCKSPORT & BANGOR.

The splendid Steamer PORTLAND, 450 tons, Capt Coyle, will run as usual between Portland and Boston. She will leave Bost n on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays,—and Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, P. M.

on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The favorite Steamer B \ NGOR, 400 tons, Capt S H. Howes, will run between Bangor and Boston, until business revives.

Will leave Bangor for Belfast and Portland every Tuesday at 5 o'clock A. M. and proceed the same night to Boston Returning, will leave Boston for Portland, Belfast and Bangor, every Friday evening at 5 o'clock P. M. and will leave Portland on the way East, the next day at 6 A. M. touching at the intermediate ports. She will take passengers for the Kennebec, and connect with the Steamer McDonough, Capt Brown, at Portland. Capt Brown, at Portland.

The Steamer McDONOUGH, 300 tons, Capt Brown, will leave Hallowell for Portland every Tuesday and Friday at S o'clock A. M. and place her Boston passengers on board the Boats for Boston the same evening. Will leave Portland for Hallowell every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 O'clock A. M. with passengers from Boston, touching each day at Bath and

Fare between Boston and Hallowell, Deck passengers at reduced prices.

The Boats are in first rate order for the route, and well fur nished with Boats and Life Preservers. They start from Eastern Steamboat wharf, foot of Han

ver st, Boston. Freight taken at the usual rates, but the Companies will be accountable for no baggage, freight or articles of any kind, an less the value shall be disclosed, a proportionable price paid, and a receipt given. For turther information apply to I. W. GOODRICH.

FARE REDUCED TO



\$1.50 TO PORTSMOUTH.
and \$2 to Dover, Great Falls and
South Berwick. The Fare has been South Berwick. The Fare has been reduced this day on bourd the new and elegant Steamer PORTS MOUTH, Capt Thomas Howes. This must induce all travellers, for business or pleasure, to avail them elves of the opportunity. The days from Boston are Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 o'clock in the morning punctual. Returning, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 A M.
Stages connect with the Stages connect with the stages of the stag

Stages connect with the Boat to take passengers to the va-

rious places.

Through in about 6 hours. Fare, each way, \$1.50—from Dover, Great Falls, and South Serwick \$2.

1. W. GOODRICH, Agent.

BOSTON AND HINGHAM. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT-THREE TRIPS A DAY.



The Steam Packet GEN. LIN COLN, Capt. George Beal, will on and after MONDAY next, Aug. 28th, run between Boston and Hingham as fallows, until forther

Leave Hingham Leave Liverpool whf, Boston, 7 o'clock, A.M. At 9½ o'clock A.M. 1 '4' P.M. 1 '4' P.M. 1 '5' P.M. 2 P. M. and 6½ P. M. and Hingham at 6 o'clock, A M. 10 A. M. and 5 P M. The boat will start punctually at the above hours.

Fare 371 cents. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and all the neighboring towns.

N. B — Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be conveyed to any part of the city for 12½ cents.

DAVID WHITON, Agent.

Hingham, August 22, 1837.

GATION CO.

The Steam Packet NEW ENG-LAND, Capt Nathaniel Kimball, will leave Lewis' whi, for Bath and Garleave Lewis' whf, for Bath and Gardiner, every ednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Leaves Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.

M and Bath at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Carringes will be in readiness to take passengers to and from Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville, on the arrival of the boat Hallowell, August and the days of sailing.
Farefaora Beston to Bath, \$3 50.

And Found.

Gath to \$81 00.

Deck Passengers, \$2 00.
Agents, M. GREEN, Boston—JOHN BEALS, Bath—L. H. GREEN, Gardiner.

ALBANY AND TROY PACKETS.-REGULAR Schooner VISSCHER, Owen Bearse, master. GRECIAN, BENJ. BIGELOW, A. Watson, F. Wells, John Cammett, " VICTOR, DEBORAM, D. A. Allen, Nelson Bearse, "
Andrew Levell, "
Edwin Scudder, " STRANGER NIAGARA,

"ALBANY, Edwin Scudder, "
These vessels are all of the first class, with experienced masters, who are likew se first rate pilots.
The owners of this me, to avoid detention by head winds and shoal water, in the narrow and shoal part of the river near Albany, have purchased (to be used by this line) the Steam Boat "WADSWORTII," as a tow boat and lighter, which, with the lighter Grampus, of ninety tons, built the last season expressly for this line, they think will prevent the delay hitherto experienced at that place, and insure punctuality and dispatch. Merchandise by this line, destined to give a general and acknowledged satisfaction all who may favor him with their calls.

Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please cal and see specimens at office, corner of Hanover and Portland street.

N. B. Dentists supplied with Mineralor Incorruptible Teeth, European and American, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly are swered.

BELLOWS FACTORY.

Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please cal and set of the recommendations of the country and some street.

N. B. Dentists supplied with Mineralor Incorruptible Teeth, European and American, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly are swered.

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Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please cal and set of the recommendations of the country promptly are swered.

N. B. Dentists supplied with Mineralor Incorruptible Teeth, European and American, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly are swered.

Persons requiring operations on the teeth will please cal and set of the recommendations of the recommendations of the recommendations of the recommendation of the reco

TO FISHING AND PLEASURE SAN PARTIES. HE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and

TREMONT in complete repair, and is ready to attend upon those who may favor him with their patronage. The Trement is a first rate boat, (about 15 tens,) and was built expressly to accommodate Fishing and Pleasure parties, and will accommodate from 20 to 30 persons. The subscriber has likewise a number of smaller beats to accommodate those who do not wish for so large a boat. No pains will be spared to supply his boats with all necessary conveniences, and he respectfully solicits a continuance of that public favor which has been bestewed upon him in former seasons. The boats can be had at short notice, by leaving orders at BENJ F. MAHAN'S, No 71 Long wharf, where they can be furnished with stores, lives, cooking apparatus, &c. with stores, lives, cooking apparatus, &c.
my29 epsm ANTONIO DOMINGO.

The Number and Lawrence Contractors The Nashua and Lowell Railroad Corporation will receive proposals until the 10th day of Sept. next, for the following materials, to be delivered as directed on their line of their Railroad, on or before the first day of May next.

lowing materials, to be delivered as directed.

It heir Railroad, on or before the first day of May next.

30,000 Chesnut or Cedar Sleepers, seven feet long, to be hewn on two opposite sides so as to be six inches thick, the flat surfaces to be not less than 4 inches broad in any part.

Also, 300,000 feet, board measure, of Hemlock or Chesnut Plank, three inches thick, eight inches wide, and not less than fifteen feet long.

Also, 3000 Stone Sleepers, seven feet long, and nine by elevals.

A full supply of Aethracite and Bituminous Coals, of all kinds, will be kept for sale by the single chaldron or ton, at the what at East Cambridge, and at the what at Cambridge, and at the what at Cambridge, and at the what at East Cambridge at the wh

en inches square.

Separate proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the above. All applications to be made to IRA GAY, and FETER CLARK, Directors' Committee.

By order of the Directors.

CHAS, J. FOX, Treasurer.

DOSTON & PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.

In conformity with the usual practice, the Sammer Arrange.

most, for the departure of trains, will go into effect on the
first Monday in April, leaving Boston and Providence at7 A.

M. and 4 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted.)

Steam Boat Trains leave Boston at 1 P. M. to meet the Steam
Roats of the Transportation Co. for New York, daily, (Sun-

Boats of the Transportation Co. for New York, daily, (Sun

days excepted.)
Leaves Providence on the arrival of the Steam Boats of the Transportation Co from New York, (Mondays excen-

Merchandise Trains leave Boston and Providence at 5 P. M. Merchandise Trans.

daily, (Sunday excepted.)

For further information apply to the Company's Offices,

DANIEL NASON,

DANIEL NASON,

On Sundays hereafter a train will leave Boston and Worces.

run as follows:
Leave Boston at 7½ A. M. 11 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Leave Lowell at 7½ A. M. 2 P. M. and 4½ P. M.
The morning and evening trains will stop for way passen.

places.

NOTICE.

The Boston and Lewell Radroad Corporation hereby give notice that they have adopted the following rules and regulations, in regard to their liability as carriers.

First, as to Passengers.—All baggage to be at the solerisk of the owners.

Second, as to Freight.—This company will not be respon sible for any goods, merchandire, money, bank notes, or other articles, unless receipted for by the officer of the Company, appointed for that purpose, nor for any less or injury, unless such as may arise by fire from the Locomotive Engines, or by the gross negligence of the Agents of the Company, mer for a grant a mount than two hundred dollars on any one necks.

ANDOVER & HAVERHILL RAIL ROAD.

AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday Sept. 4, the passenger trains will tan (in connection with the Lowell trains) as follows:—

Leave Boston at 7½ A. M. 11 A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Leave Andrea at 7½ A. M. 2 P. M. and 4½ P. M.

Fare 37½ cents.

Passengers can be conveyed by Railroad from Andoverto

Lowell, and vice versa, at 7½ and 4½.

Sout 4 1027

OSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD CORPORATION.—The Treasurer of this Corporation bereby gives notice, that, pursuant to a vote of the Directors, passed on the 9th instant, an apportionment of eight per cent on the stock held by the stockholders on Monday, the eleventh of September next, will be made; and an instalment of one hands and delays on each share so cannot found, will be required. of September next, will be made; and an in-talment of one hundred dollars on each shareso apportioned, will be required to be paid on that day, in conformity to a vote of the Steckholders, passed on the seventh of June last; and that the transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 13th deptember, inclusive. (Any stock not taken by the stockholders, and fractional parts, will be sold for the benefit of the Company, as the Directors may prescribe)

Boston and Providence Railroad Co.

Boston, August 17, 1857.

A DAILY LINE OF STAGES

Leaves Boston for Greenfield, Troy Leaves Boston for Greenfield, Troy and Albany, every day except Sunday, viz:

Leaves Wilde's General Stage Office, No 11 Elm street, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, via Templeton and Athol, at 3 o'clock A. M. and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3 A. M. via Bolton, Lancaster and Barre.

Also a Daily Line to Keepe and Rrattleborough wis Leave.

Also a Daily Line to Keene and Brattleborough, via Lancaster and Fitchburg.

REMOVAL.

INCORREPTIBLE PORCELAIN TEETH.—The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Boston for the liberal patronage he has received from them during KENNEBEC AND BOSTON STEAM NAVI- the last year-he has new removed his office to a more cened by him daily, he is enabled to reduce his terms at least 50

> practising with great success CHARLES J. HOUPT, No 11 Wister street.



necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation. Dr P. having obtained the latest and highly apthe mineral or incorrup ible Teeth on gold plate,

TABER & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consect; J. Taber is authorised to settle the affects of the late firm, and all persons indebted to Messrs Taber & Smith are requested to call at No 76 Washington street, and settle, that the houle of the firm and settle, the books of the firm may be closed.

AMASA G. SMITH. Boston, July 19, 1837.

tings, Rugs, Painted Floor Cloths, &c.

cial street, below Charlestown Bridge; at which places of may be left—as also at the office, 22 State street, Boston. Coal delivered at Charlestown and Cambi C. R. LOWELL.

Master Transportation Boston Depot,

DOST N AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

The Passenger Cars will leave the Depot, South Cove, at 6 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. and Worcester at the same

On Sundays hereafter a train will leave Boston and Worcester at 6 o'clock, for the conveyance of the mail.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Fare to Worcester, \$2.

MERCHANDISE

Promptly forwarded from Freight Depot, 617 Washington, street, at \$3,50 per 2000 lbs. Cargoes, received and forwarded from Railread Wharf, South Cove.

my 19

tf J. F. CURTIS, Sup't,

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD.

AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT.

N and after Monday, Sept. 4th, the Passenger trains will run as follows:

ers at the usua

First, as to Passengers .- All baggage to be at the solerisk of

greater amount than two hundred dollars on any one package, unless by special agreement.

All goods and merchandise shall be at the risk of the own-

ers while in the Company's Store-houses.

CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent,

Boston, August 17, 1837.

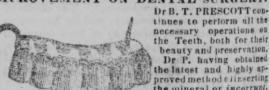
JOHN F. LORING, Treasurer.

C. FIELD, Agent, at Boston. C. SMEAD, Agent, at Greenfield.

en by him daily, he is enabled to reduce his terms at least 50 per cent on all operations from this date. The average price for the best Porcelain Teeth will be, on gold plate \$3, pivot \$1 to 150, filling and cleaning 75 cents to \$1, and all operations warranted for the term of five years, fle will continue to visit persons at their residence and complete any operations in two visits half an heur each. He has within the last three years instructed several Dentists in this city, who are now practising with great success.

N. B. A complete set of 24 teeth to masticate with ease, for a person that has no teeth, will be ready for inspection in one month, and one hundred dollars will be paid on presentations of manhamath. ton for a better specimen of workmanship.

IMPROVEMENT ON DENTAL SURGERY. Dr B. T. PRESCOTT con-



so recently introduced in Paris, feels assured that he can not fail to give a general and acknowledged satisfactionte

ality and dispatch. Merchandise by this line, destined to places on the northern, western of Ohio Canals, northern and western Lakes, &c. &c. &c. &c. will be ferwarded by the Agents without delay.

These packets will sail regularly on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, from epp-site No 15 Long whif, north side, B sten, and from the piers at Albany and Troy.

The putronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

Agents at Boston—BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 Long wharf.

Agents at Albany—GAY & WILLARD, 104 Pier, foot of State st. Agents at Troy—GAY & WILLARD, 189 River street.

END FIGURE 189

BELLOWS FACTORY.

Boston and Charlestown Bellows Manufactory, —Messis DREW & HIXON, Bellows Manufactorers, No 9 Haverhill street, next door to Mr Turner's Iron Foundry, near the Warren Bridge, Boston, has on hand and continue manufacturing an assortment of Smith's, Brazier's and House Bellows of every description, made on the most approved plaus. Merchants and Captains supplied.

N. B. All Bellows sent from this Manufactory will be warranted. Smith's Bellows repaired.

Smith's Bellows repaired.

Smith's Bellows repaired.

NOTICE. -The subscriber will continue in business a the stand of the late firm of Taber & Smith, No 76 Washt ington street, and solici s a continuance of public patronage. he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Carpe;

TRAY FOR SALE.—Vessels bound to Savhanna, Mo-all bile, or New Odeans, can be furnished with hay, on freight, to complete their cargoes at a few hours notice, by calling on A. BLANCHARI, No 6 Garden Court Street, or at his hay store, East Boston. Also 1000 bbs of first quality like geese feathers, for sale in bags of 30 to 50 lbs. A good ship from 300 to 400 tons can have a freight for Mobile.

TYLER, No 22 Long wharf.

CASKS H: DRAULIC CEMENT of first quality-just received and for sale by GEORGE W. TYLER, No 42 Commercial street.